THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

A BOLD SWINDLER.

His Adventures in Australia, America, India, China, and Europe—A Millionaire and a Pauper—A Wonderful History.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The following sketch of the career of a distinguished swindler is translated for the *Evening Journal* from the Berlin *Boersen Zeitung*, Aug. 14. It will be read with special relish by Californians, as this city and State were one of the theatres of the exploits of Edelmann:—

About the year 1859 he was employed in a tobacco store in this city, the largest one here at that time, and which was kept by a man named Frank. He was suspected of theft, and Detectives Lees and Ellis turned their attention to him He was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the county jail. Shortly after his release from this establishment he proceeded on his travels.

Some time during the war between Prussia and Austria, in the summer of 1866, there appeared at the Berlin Exchagge a man calling himself Edelmann, who, apparently revelling in all the riches of an Eastern nabob, succeeded in creating a profound sensation, notwithstanding the startling events of history at that time agitating the mind of all Europe.

Edelmann had deposited large sums in English and East India banks, as he proposed to prove by check-books, letters, and despatches; he wore a high order, conferred by the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, and boasted of a great number of the most eminent acquaintances. Merely for his amusement he bought the great baronical estate of Lyck, near Konigsberg, in East Prussia, and spent large sums on its improvement, but resided mostly in Berlin.

Of course it could not be difficult for such a man to find cognizance in the best commercial circles. The first banking-houses of the metropolis were open to him, and he transacted eminent business on exchange. His household was furnished and carried on with princely magnificence. At the time when the famine in East Prussia enlisted the sympathy of the whole country, Edelmann was as good as his name. [Edelmann-synonym with "noble man."] Besides large sums of ready money, he contributed to a fair, held for the benefit of the sufferers, a costly shawl, a present to him of the Queen of Siam (!)

Down to the spring of 1868 Edelmann continued here to enact this splendid *role*, and then suddenly disappeared. Whence he came, whither he had gone, nobody knew. It was reported from Konigsberg that he had sold his estate of Lyck and started on extensive travels. By-and-by the modern Cœsus was forgotten, till all at once there comes to us a piece of news from Frankfort-on-the-Main which may interest some of our commercial circles, and is likely to cause a flutter among those who had closer business connections with Edelmann. He, the seeming money king, whose name a whole army of brokers and others did not utter but with the profoundest respect, whose friendship was courted by merchant princes and embryo Rothschilds, is nothing else but a dangerous adventurer and swindler.

Edelmann, a short time ago, took lodgings in a Frankfort hotel. He appeared there with the same show of wealth as at Berlin. He boasted of his estate in East Prussia, his enormous capital in East India and English banks, his decorations and aristocratic acquaintances. Strange to say, though, our Cœsus was hard up for cash, nevertheless, and in order to raise funds, he stooped to ask the head steward of the hotel for successive loans up to 700 florins. With that his *role* at Frankfort was played out, for a few days afterwards he was arrested and exposed as a swindler.

Edelmann's adventurous life furnishes a most interesting picture of the career of a swindler. However, it is to be regretted that his exposure remains incomplete, thus far; for his principal exploits appear to have taken place in Australia, America, and Asia. At eighteen years of age he left his native place, Wilkowishken, and went to Australia, where he worked some years in the mines. Here he also got married, and at the same time changed his original name of Endelman to Edelmann. Somewhat later, he asserts, in the capacity of engineer, he built a railroad to Ballarat. Believe this who may of a man who, though he succeeded in deceiving the highest circles of society, is, oddly enough, unable to write! It is proven, however, that in 1858 he failed in Melbourne, and from this time dates his career as a swindler and adventurer. In California, in South America, in Panama, he reappears in the most different characters; now as a poor Jewish peddler, then again as the great merchant. Forged contracts, drafts, and bills of exchange, found on his person after his arrest, gave an idea of the extent of his swindling transactions at that time.

In 1862 we find him in the French army in Mexico as a common soldier. He deserted to the Liberals, did somewhat later important service as a spy, and rose at last to the position of a great army contractor. At about this time, he asserts, he received the order which decorated his breast while here.

In 1863 he went to China, and from thence to East India, where he remained to the end of 1865, and where he accumulated a fortune by great cotton contracts with the Government. In Bombay, Edelmann again failed. In order more effectually to conceal his purpose, he, the evening before he absconded, gave his friends a splendid banquet, at which all the luxuries of the Indies were displayed. While his guests were still revelling amidst the pleasures of the table, he disappeared with all the ready money and went to Europe. This last exploit undoubtedly furnished him the large sums which he commanded on his arrival at Berlin.

His mean, bad character is illustrated by the way he tried to free himself of his wife, of whom, it seems, he became tired. She being in London, he wrote to her from Bombay, with directions to join him there, at the same time sending her money enough to pay her fare. When he knew her to be on the way, he left Bombay, hoping that the poor, helpless woman, without means or friends, would perish in the strange land. And, indeed, after her arrival there, she fell subject to the greatest distress, which was heightened by the circumstance of the reported death of her husband—a rumor started by himself for obvious reasons. At last the British consul took her case in hand and sent her back to London, where she is still living in needy circumstances.

After his times of magnificence at Berlin, Edelmann visited all the different bathing places on the continent where gambling flourished, and, after he had lost all his money, set to swindling and contracting debts. It appears that latterly he altogether depended on his dishonest transactions for a living, in which he was materially assisted by a young woman of great beauty and very elegant appearance and manners, who travelled with him and who succeeded in victimizing many a young man, often to the amount of very large sums. She passed for a niece or an adopted daughter of Edelmann, but was, in fact, the illegitimate offspring of very obscure people at Friedburgh on the Elbe, lived for a time as servant girl at Altona, from whence she went to Rastatt, in Baden, where she kept up a love affair with a subaltern officer at the garrison, and afterwards appeared at Baden-Baden as a member of the demi-monde. Here it was that Edelmann became acquainted with her, surrounded her with luxury and elegance, and made her his tool and companion in crime. She accompanied him to Hamburg and Wiesbaden, and afterwards Nizza and Monaco.

At the latter place he represented to the proprietor of the gambling bank that his paletot, containing thirty-five thousand florins in drafts and securities, had been stolen from him, and tried to induce him to lend him twenty-five thousand, in order to enable him to foreclose the payment of said drafts and bills in London. M. Blanc, however, could not see the point, and gave him one hundred francs to enable him to reach London. Thus Edelmann left Monaco, but not before he had swindled the porter of the hotel out of eight hundred francs, besides contracting debts with different parties about town.

He left his "niece" at Monaco as a kind of pledge of security, and at last, in order to get rid of her, she was given some hundred francs, with which she started for Frankfort to rejoin Edelmann. A few days after her arrival there he was arrested and disposed of as above.

NEW MEXICO.

Territorial Affairs—Numbers, Condition, and Designs of the Indians.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:—

"Governor William A. Pile, of New Mexico, has arrived in the city from Santa Fe, and gone to Washington, where he intends laying before the administration his plans, and to consult about the general interests of the territory. The Governor represents New Mexico as good for mining, and the best stock country in the world. A considerable emigration is coming in from Texas and Arkansas. The quartz mining is prospering, but gulch mining has almost ceased for want of water. The Marino mines are yielding very finely the present season.

"A short time since we gave the present status of Indian matters in General Hazen's department, extending to the borders of New Mexico. Governor Pile gives us the following statement regarding Indians in his territory:—Inside of New Mexico there are twenty thousand Indians. In the northern part of the territory are three tribes, the Utes, Hickory Apaches, and the Utahs, who are generally harmless and peaceable, and live by hunting and fishing. No trouble is expected in this quarter, unless the Government attempts to force the Utes (under a treaty which was obtained by getting some of the chiefs drunk one year ago) upon a reservation some one hundred and fifty miles northwest of their present location on the Cimerone river.

"The Navajoes, ten thousand strong, having returned to their old country from the Boske Redonde, have been industrious the past season, and raised good crops of oats, wheat, and vegetables. These Indians are now peaceable and quiet, with the exception of some three or four hundred professional thieves, who alternate in their rovings between the reservation and the southern Apache country on the Gila. If the Navajoe nation is judiciously managed, the Governor thinks no further serious trouble need be apprehended from them.

"In the southern part of the territory of New Mexico the Gila and Musculara Apaches have been exceedingly troublesome all summer. Their principal object is the stealing of herds and the plunder of trains laden with freight. Ordinarily they do not murder, unless it becomes necessary in order to get away with their plunder.

"For defense against these marauders Governor Pile has authorized the organization of a mounted posse in each election district of the exposed counties. These hostile Indians number about twelve hundred, and the precincts from which the posse is to be raised number about sixty, which give a force adequate to put down the outlaws.

"The Governor says he is confident that, if the Quaker system inaugurated at Washington does not interfere with his plans, he will put the territory, within the next three or four months, in a perfect condition of defense. Since the advent of Vincent Collyer no Quakers have been out there. There are about two thousand troops guarding the different posts or scattered about the territory."

TENNESSEE.

Strength of the Opposing Political Parties.

From the Nashville Press and Times, Oct. 2.

To venture a general analysis of the vote of August last, it would be fair perhaps to say that of some 170,000 votes polled, 75,000 were Democratic, 35,000 conservative (*i. e.*, men of Whig antecedents, and many of them Union men during the Rebellion), and 65,000 Republican and ultra radical. The Democracy, although seemingly passive during the canvass, are probably the best organized party; the conservatives are numerous, intelligent, and influential, while the Republican element was long since demoralized and disorganized by its internal dissensions, personal quarrels, and the excesses of the ultra faction, which, by an unfortunate combination of circumstances, got the lead. The ordinary tendency of politics in the South would be an alliance between the Democratic and a majority of the conservative element. The latter plainly hold the balance of power, and can throw the victory with whatever side they unite their strength. Confident as the Democratic faction may be, the position which they hold is by no means secure. All depends upon good management, prudence, and fair play. Some are confident that on all questions there will be a perfect alliance between the conservatives and Democrats in the Legislature, which will meet next Monday, and that the most radical measures of the latter party can be carried almost without opposition.

The excesses of politics in this State for some time past are full of instruction and admonition to the incoming *regime*. *In medio tutissimus ibis*. It is the part of gamblers and adventurers to risk everything, but not of statesmen. Theirs is a higher and nobler work, for it must affect the interests of all classes and conditions in private life, as well as the strength, prosperity, and honor of the State. We express the wishes of a great majority of the people in praying for a moderate line of policy, free from the excess of faction, and from all spirit of revenge and retaliation, in the approaching session of the Legislature.

A SLAVER.

Her Capture with 236 Natives on Board.

A British sailor writes from Aden:—

"We have been cruising about the coast of Arabia for the last seventy days, in search of slavers principally. Our boats away up and down the coasts and bays sixty miles distant, and ourselves chasing and boarding the dhows (slavers) in sight; one hundred and forty-four dhows were stopped and boarded, and I began to despair of ever taking a slaver again (*i. e.*, a dhow laden with slaves), when on the 26th of May, at 1 P. M., our cutter went after a fellow, which with a long glass I watched intently; she was only 14' in sight, and swept in shore in the shallows. We made all preparation to prevent their escaping, both by land and sea, and already she had landed fifty of her crew and slaves. This was a fatal mistake they made; the cutter was upon them almost instantly, turning one of the coves, and she made a dash at the dhow without the necessity of waiting for supports to come up, and carried her without loss. The Arabs on shore began firing behind rocks, but it was too late—their forces were divided, and the Snider overhead soon brought them to. The dhow was a slaver, with 236 slaves—a tremendous haul. She had a broadside gun with slugs to polish off our boat at night, and her crew were of the Zoorg tribe, and bound to fight, with plenty of ball cartridge. She fell an easy prey, and it has considerably rejoiced all hands after the hard work we have had, and under which we were all rapidly getting played out. I am now on my road to Aden to land our dark friends; from there we go to Seychelles, then to Zanzibar, the Mozambique, and will be (D. V.) at Bombay about the end of November next."

—One or two incidents of the recent Maine election are worth noting. Brewer, the native place of Governor Chamberlain, threw less than 50 Democratic votes against nearly 400 for him. Lisbon threw 311 Republican votes and not one Democratic. The little town of Maxfield steadily votes 24 Republican year after year, and no opposition, while Benedicta, Aroostook county, returns no Republican vote.

A DESPERATE FELLOW.

Attempt to Organize a Band of Robbers.

From the Nashville Union of the 3d instant.

Some few years ago there came to this county from Indiana, says the Murfreesboro *Monitor*, a man by the name of John Carter, who, since that time, has made his home in the neighborhood of Smyrna. Carter represented himself as a Methodist preacher, and, so far as we know, until recently bore a good character; at least his rascality never came to light. From some cause, the suspicions of the citizens were aroused that all was not right with Carter, and a close watch was kept upon his movements, which culminated in his arrest on Friday last, on a charge of attempting to organize a band of robbers. He was taken to Smyrna on Saturday, and his case was investigated by Esquires McLaughlin, Boring, and Dillin. Several young men of the neighborhood—boys from twelve to sixteen years of age—testified that Carter had made proposals to them to join his band. He stated to them that his plan was to disguise themselves and arrest those whom they suspected of having money and hang them by the neck until they disgorged; if that was not sufficient, to murder them for their money. He also stated that he had been connected with such a band prior to the war; that he had never committed murder himself, but that he had assisted in hiding the bodies of several killed by his gang. The young men whom he attempted to inveigle into his nefarious scheme are of the highest respectability, and their testimony was corroborative. After hearing the testimony the magistrates concluded to bind him over to the Criminal Court, fixing his bond at $5000. Carter appealed piteously to the bystanders for his security, saying that his statements to the young men were made in jest, and assuring them that he would not attempt to escape. Failing to procure bail, he was ordered to jail in this city.

During the progress of the trial the excitement in the village was very great, and fears were entertained that our county would again be the scene of a deed of violent lawlessness; to the honor of Rutherford be it said, better counsels prevailed, and the law was allowed to take its course.

MYSTERIOUS.

The Secret Vaults Beneath Constantinople.

A correspondent of the French *Journal Officiel* writes as follows:—"About forty years ago, when a large house in Constantinople had sunk beneath the level of the soil, an immense series of subterranean vaults was discovered, supported by magnificent marble pillars, which, judging by their rich decorations, were the work of Greek artists. Underneath the vaults is a lake of unknown extent and of considerable depth. This mysterious construction, of which history makes no mention, is supposed to extend under a considerable part of the city. The principal entrance, being the only one accessible to visitors, is situated in the court-yard of a private palace, the proprietor of which has a boat in which he amuses himself sailing about within a hundred yards of the entrance. Last month an Englishman, accompanied by a sailor, desired to explore the lake thoroughly; having obtained the necessary permission, he set forth on his adventurous journey, but never returned, he and the sailor having been asphyxiated beyond the reach of help. Another Englishman volunteered to go alone in search of them in another boat with six torches attached to it; for a long time the reflection of the torches upon the waters was visible to the onlookers at the entrance, until it was lost in the gloom and darkness. After an absence of two hours, he returned from his unsuccessful search completely exhausted, and nearly choked with the foul air he had inhaled, having in his whole course seen the ranges of vaults and pillars uniformly continued. The Turkish authorities have ordered the boat to be lifted, and prohibited parties from sailing on the lake, but still permit the curious to inspect this singular construction at the entrance, which reminds the beholder of the architectural wonders of ancient Egypt."

GENERALITIES.

The Prince Imperial.

The Prince Imperial, of France, is utterly unprovided for. The life of the Empress was insured four years ago in three different offices in Paris, to the amount of £60,000 or £70,000. Supposing any neglect to occur in keeping up these insurances, which on account of the peculiar position were charged at an unusually high rate, the Prince, even at her death, would only possess the barren lands bequeathed to him last year by his father's eccentric cousin, Princess Bacciocchi, called Korn el Hamet, and situated in the Landes. The Emperor has not laid aside money; he has with lavish generosity spent his civil list in keeping up a more hospitable and magnificent court than any other in Europe, as well as in profuse charities, but neither for himself, his wife, nor son has he laid aside any portion of the money received from the country.

The African Slave Trade.

The Rev. Horace Waller writes thus to the Pall Mall *Gazette*:—"Letters received to-day (the 20th of September) from Zanzibar, under date August 3, speak of the activity of the slave trade upon the East Coast of Africa, and likewise mention the strenuous exertions on the part of her Majesty's cruisers in those waters to suppress it. The Arabs have lost a thousand slaves in the last three months, liberated from dhows bound for Arabian ports, although this is but a small percentage of those actually carried thither, and my correspondent remarks, 'quite enough have made the "run" to bring down the same lot next year to try their luck again.' There is a significant absence of all mention of Dr. Livingstone's name in these letters."

The Test Oaths.

A Richmond journal classifies the oaths propounded to the Legislative members as A, B, C, and D, and explains them as follows:—

D is the iron-clad, pure and unadulterated. B declares the member taking it will support the constitution of the State of Virginia, the Constitution of the United States—that he recognizes the social and political equality of all men before the law, and that he is not obnoxious to the anti-duelling law. A declares the member will support the Constitutions of Virginia and the United States; that he is a citizen of Virginia, and that he is not obnoxious to the anti-duelling law. C is a combination of A and B, embracing the declaration of citizenship of Virginia and the recognition of the political equality of all men before the law. Members taking the iron-clad have to take either A, B, or C in addition. Nearly all the Walker delegates have taken C, and a few, the secretary informs us, A and B.

Morrissey After Fisk.

Hon. John Morrissey, member of Congress for the Fifth district, made a summary collection, a few days since, of James Fisk, Jr., of $80,000 or $82,000, being the full amount of the cash balance of Mr. Morrissey involved through his brokers by the failure and flight of Fisk, Jr., from Wall street on Friday week. The summary process used was not of a corporeal nature, but simply an intimation, in very emphatic terms, through a mutual acquaintance, of what would follow in a week, or in six weeks, or whenever he dared show himself outside his intrenched office if the money was not forthcoming at once, to the uttermost penny. The money came. Mr. Morrissey had nothing directly to do with Fisk or his gold *corner*, but he had to do with a highly-respectable young firm of brokers who were nearly ruined by Fisk on the occasion referred to. Mr. Morrissey is noted for his prompt and quiet way of doing business in Wall street, and is never ruffled by losses great or small when fairly and squarely incurred. But there are some "hard cases," it seems, he will *not* stand, and Fisk, Jr., is one of them.—*N. Y. World.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Tennessee Senatorship—The Contest Waxing Hot Between Johnson and Etheridge—Murders on the Plains—Consolidation of Express Companies—Discovery of Rich Gold Placers—Financial and Commercial.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Tennessee Senatorship—Johnson in Clover and Bridal Chambers—His Fight with Etheridge—The ex-President Lends.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, October 7.—The fight for the Senatorship is more exciting than ever. Johnson has his headquarters at the Maxwell House, the two finest rooms in the establishment—the bridal chambers—being appropriated to his use. He electioneers with as much *vim* as he ever did in his palmiest days. After legislative hours members begin to drop in, and in the evening it is not uncommon to see scores of Senators and Representatives seated around a long table, while the ex-President, with animation and earnestness, lays down the law and defends his policy.

Etheridge holds forth at the City Hotel. He exhibits remarkable conversational powers. Johnson is certainly the most wily and politic of the two. Each has hosts of zealous friends, who are working as if the fate of the republic depended on the result. Viewing the whole matter from an impartial standpoint, it may be stated that Andy is still in the lead, and is likely to retain his advantage.

Doings of the Legislature.

The organization of both houses was completed yesterday. The Governor did not send in his message, and is not likely to do so before Friday, as it is not yet completed. It is known that he will recommend the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, which recommendation will not be carried out.

The State Debt.

Secretary Fletcher publishes a letter to-day in reference to the State finances. He takes a most hopeful view, and says that after consultation with nearly every member of the Legislature, he failed to find one who was in favor of repudiation.

Shooting at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6.—A stabbing affray occurred in Hampton, on Monday afternoon, between a young man named Mansfield, formerly doing business here, and a man from the country. They had some difficulty about business matters, which ended in a fight, in which Mansfield got the better of his antagonist, who, resolved on revenge, came to town armed with a Colt's revolver. He left the weapon at a store, but procured a club, and coming up behind Mansfield gave him a violent blow on the back of the neck, knocking him down. The countryman then ran away. Mansfield got up and commenced firing at his assailant. Two shots took effect on the person of the countryman. Mansfield, in firing at the countryman, struck a passerby in the arm, and another shot struck a door in which a young lady was standing.

High Tide Predicted.

The wiseacres have predicted a very high tide on Friday next, and those living on or near the beach are somewhat exercised in consequence, but are determined to wait and see.

FROM THE WEST.

New Placer Mines Discovered—Murders by the Savages.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HELENA, Oct. 7.—Miners from Elk creek and other streams flowing into Sashitch, one hundred and fifty miles north of Fort Benton, report that rich placer mines have been discovered, but they were driven out by the Indians. The mutilated bodies of two men murdered by the Indians were found on Tuesday, within thirty miles of this city.

Cinnabar and Quicksilver Discovered—Accidental Death of a Officer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SANTA FE, Oct. 7.—The Rio Grande *Gazette*, published at Las Cruces, September 26, contains the following:—

Officers from Fort Bayard report a large vein of cinnabar discovered near Bayors. Quantities of quicksilver were found in the sand near the lode.

Major McCumber, acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Bowie, was accidentally killed, a few days since, by the falling of a tree.

The Tucson stage of Wednesday brings a report of the finding of the bodies of two men near San Pedro Crossing, murdered by Apaches.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Consolidation of Express Lines—Soldiers for Western Forts—The Red Stockings.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Oct. 7.—Wells, Fargo & Co. have effected a consolidation of their various lines on the Pacific coast with the Pacific Express, of which H. D. Bacon is President, thus giving Wells, Fargo & Co. the entire territory as far east as Promontory. The Union Pacific Railroad Company Express commenced running between Omaha and Promontory on Tuesday, in full harmony with Wells, Fargo & Co., west of Promontory, and the United States and American Express Companies east and south of Omaha.

Three hundred soldiers arrived from the South yesterday *en route* to the forts West.

The Cincinnati Red Stockings will arrive here from Sacramento on Sunday, and will play the Omaha Club on Monday.

THE LATE FLOOD.

The Lehigh and Schuylkill Railroad Repaired.

The following telegram has just been received:—

CATASAUQUA, Oct. 7.—E.W. Clark, Esq.:—The damage to the Lehigh and Schuylkill Railroads at this point is about repaired, and we have a clear track the whole length of our line. We shall pass passengers and coal trains to-day.

J. LEISENRING.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 7—11 A.M.—Consols, for money 93¾, for account, 93¾@93⅞; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 84½; of 1865, old, 83⅞; of 1867, 82⅞. Erie Railroad, 24⅛; Illinois Central, 94⅛; Great Western, 28¾. American stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—11 A. M.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 7—11 A. M.—Linseed oil, £30 3s.; Common rosin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. Sugar dull on the spot and quiet afloat.

VIRGINIA.

Progress of the Plan to Overthrow the Present Legislature.

The New York *Herald* this morning prints the following as coming from Richmond last night:—

Though the proposition made in the radical caucus to secede from the General Assembly was defeated after midnight yesterday, it still remains under consideration and is being discussed to-night. As far as disclosed, the plan is that those members who could take the test oath would organize a separate and distinct body of both branches of the Legislature, elect temporary officers, and, as they would necessarily be without a quorum, adjourn from day to day until those who ran as candidates and received the next highest number of votes could be sworn in. As soon as a quorum could be obtained the two self-constituted houses would ratify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, elect United States Senators and fill all the offices provided for by the Constitution, such as Supreme, Circuit, and County Judges, and the offices of Treasurer, First and Second Auditor, Secretary of State, etc. In the meantime the radicals are to retain their seats in the present illegal body, so called, against the proceedings of which they have already entered a protest, to be spread on the journal, and the sessions of the seceded body are to be held at night. It is authoritatively stated that this plot is suggested by radical leaders in Congress, and Charles H. Porter, Representative elect, is its champion here, though he is a personal enemy of Ben Butler, who imprisoned him at the Rip-Raps, when in command of the Department of Norfolk during the war. Hon. J. H. Platt, another radical Congressman elect, is opposed to this movement. He proved too strong for Porter in the caucus last night, and defeated it by two votes. Its advocates, however, are persevering, and it is fully expected the plot will be matured, and an appeal made to Congress to recognize the Legislature thus created as the legal representative body of the people of Virginia.

The Governor's message will be read to-morrow, and the fourteenth amendment will probably be ratified. Up to the present there has been nothing said about the Senatorial question. Candidates will be determined upon in the caucus by the Walker party to-morrow.

SICKLES' NOTE.

The President Pronounces the Published Synopsis Bogus.

Writes the *Herald's* Washington correspondent:—A correspondent from Madrid recently gave to the American public what purported to be a correct abstract of Minister Sickles' note to Regent Serrano, and in some parts professed to give the exact language employed to express the views of our Government on the Cuba question. The character of the note, as thus represented, was most extraordinary as a diplomatic document. It represented Sickles as accusing the Spanish government of countenancing "horrible atrocities," "cold-blooded murders and assassinations" and other enormities that modern civilization could not tolerate. It made Sickles call Spain a poverty-stricken country, and at the same time delivered a sort of Fourth of July oration to the venerable Serrano. The document altogether was remarkable for "bifalutin"—very unlike Sickles' style and certainly highly inappropriate in a diplomatic paper. With a view to ascertaining the genuineness of this alleged note, your correspondent to-day called at the White House and laid the document as published before President Grant, who, after running through it in his sharp, quick manner, remarked that it was evidently bogus; that although all the official information on the subject had not yet been received, still there was no doubt that Minister Sickles had not employed such extraordinary language in his negotiations with the Spanish Government. The President further stated that all the information on this important subject would be given to the public on the meeting of Congress, and then the country would have an opportunity to judge fairly. This means, of course, that, accompanying his message, he will transmit to Congress copies of all the correspondence that has taken place during the Cuban-Sickles negotiations.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Getz vs. Piper. An action to recover money paid for shares upon a guarantee that they would pay 3 per cent. a month, which they failed to do. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $304.

Thomas A. McDonald vs. Charles Prentzle and John Urian. An action of replevin to recover a set of panoramic paintings seized under a distress for alleged arrears of rent, the plaintiff alleging payment. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

C. J. Fell & Bro. vs. Wright, Gillies & Bro. An action to recover damages for breach of contract for the purchase of cinnamon. Before reported. Verdict for the plaintiffs, $1154·25, in gold and silver coin of the United States.

Angelina Palethorp, trustee, vs. Seligman Abeles. An action to recover damages for injury done to premises during defendant's tenancy, he having contracted to make all necessary repairs and to leave the property in good condition, which, it is alleged, he failed to do. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Prison cases were before the Court to-day.

Andrew Dougherty, alias Anthony O'Donald, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

Clarence Ward pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

James Randolph and George Dodd pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

Bridget Stewart was convicted of a charge of larceny.

Nicholas Palmer, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a watch, which he stole from a tavern down town.

Annie Russell, colored, was convicted of the larceny of twelve dollars, which she forcibly took from the person of an old lady in whose house she was living as a servant.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The anomalous ease in the money market is a curious contrast to the activity and stringency which prevailed not more than a week ago. Not only is very little money leaving the city, but some of the banks report the receipt of funds from the West, where the arrivals of wheat have been so light that debts due the East have to be settled by shipments of currency instead of produce. We have in this situation of affairs another of the many legacies of the recent gold speculation. The utter demoralization of the gold market has left the street with large amounts of gold on hand, the inability to dispose of which retains the premium far below the figures from which the late movement started. The question is, will the farmers of the West sell their produce at the lower prices brought about by the fall in gold, or will they hold back into the winter, as they can do with some varieties, and as they have done in a few instances in former years, with a view to create a rise in prices? Whatever decision they shall arrive at, our city is just now enjoying the advantage of an easy condition of the money market. The impression is so general, however, that the relaxation is not natural but accidental, and may at any moment give way to stringency, that few operations are based upon it. The Sub-Treasury has received and disbursed a large quantity of fractional currency, but the small denominations of greenbacks are not forthcoming. Treasurer Spinner sends word that the Department cannot get them ready for a few weeks at least. It is said that at the meeting of the Clearing House Association on Tuesday the point was made and seemed to meet the general approval of the bank officials present that it is dishonorable for a bank to demand, on the day the check is drawn, currency on the certified check of another bank. The custom is for all checks to be considered as good until the settlement of the differences between the banks are made the next day at the Clearing House. The rate on call to-day ranged from six to seven per cent. at which accounts were nearly all made up by two o'clock. Those who had money over had difficulty in placing balances even at lower than these figures. The easier feeling in money leads to a better demand for commercial paper, but buyers outside of the banks, where the rate is nominally seven per cent., hold for a discount all the way from nine to fifteen per cent. A good deal of prime paper sells in the vicinity of eleven per cent. Foreign exchange was not so active to-day, but rates were nominally at yesterday's quotations. Out of second hands prime bankers' sixty day sterling sold at 109½. The supply of bills was better and the demand less. It was, however, after the Wednesday steamer. The Government market opened with great buoyancy in the general serenity which characterized early operations at the Stock Exchange, and 67's sold at 118. After the Government purchase, where the offerings were nearly ten millions of bonds, the whole market gave way again and prices went back to nearly the lowest made since the panic. The lowest price at which the bonds were offered was 115·55 and the highest 118, which are as usual, ex coupon. General Butterfield advertises to-night that, by direction of the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasury will invest $181,556·49-100, or as near that amount as can be adjusted, in five-twenty bonds in addition to the regular purchase of one million announced for to-morrow. The amount will be added to the awards at the opening. The additional amount is for the sinking fund, and is representative of the accrued interest on the bonds which have been already purchased for the sinking fund.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Oct. 7, 1869.

The local Money market to-day and during the current week has been characterized by the ease which usually attends the reaction following panics. The banks continue short of funds, and are obliged to employ their means with great circumspection. There is not a very strong current of money either towards the West or South, but it must be sufficiently strong to balance the receipts thence, as the banks apparently are making little progress towards strengthening their position.

The current rates for loans vary little from those of yesterday, but the market continues very unsettled.

Gold opened strong this morning at 131¼, and rapidly advanced to 131⅝, with a further advance probable before the close of business.

Government securities are quiet, and the new issues were especially firm. There is no disposition here to speculate either in gold or bonds.

There was less firmness in the stock market today, but a fair business was effected. State loans were steady, with sales of the first series at 102. City sixes were in better demand. Sales of new at 100⅞, with 97¾ bid for the old issues. Lehigh gold loan closed at about 95¾.

Reading Railroad was rather quiet and a shade lower, selling at 48@48⅛. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 56¾@56⅞, b. o. Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad was taken at 38@38½. 69 was bid for Norristown, 56 for North Pennsylvania, 38 for Catawissa preferred, and 29 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares no sales were reported. 34½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal and Passenger Railway shares were without improvement. Mechanics' Bank sold at 33½.

—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a dividend of two and a half per cent., which is payable at their office, No. 303 Walnut street, on and after Friday, October 15. The stockholders of this company are entitled to subscribe at par for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares that may be standing in their names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant. The subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and June, 1870. The subscription books are now opened until November 1. The Lehigh Valley Railroad stock is too well known as a first-class investment to need any special recommendation, and there is no doubt that this new issue will be taken up immediately.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, N...	101⅝	100 Reading..30das	48
$7000 Pa 6s 1 se....	102	100 do .....c.	48
$5000 Am Gold.....	131⅛	100 do ....b40.	48⅜
4 sh Mech Bk...ls.	33½	200 do...ls.s30.	48
50 sh Penna R....	56⅜	100 do.....	48
3 do.....ls.	56⅜	40 do.....c.47·94	
4 do.....	56½	100 do.....b30.	48⅜
100 do.....b30.	56⅞	43 sh Leh V R...ls.	54
100 sh Reading..b10.	48⅜	100 sh O C& A R.....	38
100 do.....c.	48	100 do.....b30.	38⅛
75 do.....	48		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119¾@119¾; 5-20s of 1862, 119¾@119⅞; do. 1864, 119@119⅛; do. 1865, 119¼@119⅜; do. July, 1865, 117⅜@117⅝; do. July, 1867, 117⅝@118; do. July, 1868, 117¾@118; 5s, 10-40, 108⅜@108⅝; U. S. Pacific R. Cy. 6s 108@108½. Gold, 131⅛@132⅝. Market steady.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119⅜; do. 1862, 119⅜@119⅝; do. 1864, 119@119⅜; do. 1865, 119@119⅜; do. 1865, new, 117⅜@118; do. 1867, do. 117⅜@118; do. 1868, do., 117⅜@118; 10-40s, 108⅛@109; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 108@108½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜; Gold, 131⅛@132; Silver, 127@130.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 119⅜@120; do., 1864, 119@119¼; do., 1865, 119@119⅜; do., July, 1865, 117⅜@118; do. do., 1867, 117⅜@118⅛; do., 1868, 117⅜@118; 10-40s, 108⅛@109; 6s, 108@108⅜; Gold, 131½.

—NAHR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....	131¼	11·00 A. M.....	131¼
10·01 "	131¼	11 05 "	131⅛
10·10 "	131⅛	11·20 "	131¼
10·37 "	131¼	11·22 "	131⅛
10·50 "	131⅛	11·40 "	131⅛
10·57 "	131⅛	12·00 M.....	131⅛
10·58 "	131⅛	12·15 P. M.....	132

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.....	173½	West. Union Tele....	36⅛
N. Y. & Erie Rail. .	32¾	Toledo & Wabash R	56
Ph. and Rea. R.....	95⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R com	68½
Mich. S.R.....	84⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	81¾
Clev. and Pitts. R....	94	Adams Express.....	54⅛
Chi. and N. W. com..	71¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	21
Chi. and N. W. pref..	84	United States.....	54
Chi. and R. I. R.....	105⅝	Tennessee 6s, new...	53½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	84¾	Gold.....	132
Pacific Mail Steam...	68	Market irregular.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 7.—There is no change in Quercitron Bark, and No. 1 is offered at $39 ₮ ton, without finding purchasers.

There is rather more inquiry for Cloverseed, and 200 bushels sold in lots at $7·25@7·75, as to quality. Small sales of Timothy at $4@4·25 ₮ bushel. The receipts of Flaxseed are small, and it is taken on arrival at $2·55.

The Flour market is exceedingly dull, and prices are irregular and drooping. Only 7@800 bushels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·75 per bushel; extra, $6@6·25; Northwestern extra family at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

OTTOMAN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Turco-Egyptian question is like a dance of opposite partners—a step forward, a step backward, and now we have the return step. Ismael Pasha had hardly manifested his submission to the main demands of the Porte when we heard that he had started for Constantinople; but he had not put his foot on shipboard before he concluded to stay at home. Now, again, he is reported reconciled, and, as ever, through the mysterious offices of what are known as the friendly powers. Viceroy Ismael's chief troubles have been—first, the active presence in the Porte of his disinherited brother Mustapha Fazil; second, his supposed ambitious coquetries with the Courts of Europe, and especially that of Russia; third, his purchase of armaments; and fourth, his contraction of a budget loan. Having yielded every point but the last, it was feared that this final straw of exaction would break the camel's back of viceroyalty. This was probably the one point of the difficulty mentioned recently by telegraph.

At length, however, we are apprised of the settlement of a quarrel in which we suspect that there has been a cordial interchange of Mohammedan duplicity. "God forbid," writes the Viceroy, "that I should have ever taken any decision beyond the limits of the rights and duties prescribed by the imperial firmans." He submits that if he invited the world's sovereigns to Suez, it was in virtue of the high position which he fills under the gracious auspices of the Sultan, and if he was well received in Europe, it was likewise due to the benevolent favor with which the Padishah has honored him. He recounts that he has scrupulously respected the representatives of the Porte, and that both his withdrawal of troops from Candia during the Greek rebellion, and the European mission of his Minister, Nubar Pasha, respecting consular jurisdiction, were approved and recognized by the Sultan's Cabinet. He represents that, notwithstanding the charge of the Porte that his people are overtaxed, his revenue system is matured by an elective assembly having the right of examining and fixing his annual budget. Reminding the Sultan of the deplorable state of Egypt when he assumed the Viceroyalty, he points to numbers of schools and institutions formerly suppressed, to the redemption of great quantities of land, and—despite the debts left by the late Said Pasha—the construction of seven hundred miles of railway, as some of the results of Viceregal well-doing. Add to these immigration, financial institutions, increased trade, telegraphs, and the Suez Canal. In short, the Viceroy is enterprising—almost too enterprising for those who have lately inspired the councils of the Porte. But one point he has not answered, however well he has met the Turkish strictures with respect to his taxation—namely, that of "the enormous expenses which have been incurred in the purchase of fire-arms, vessels of war, and the like." With this objection, the brevet King of Egypt appears to have avoided anything like a statistical encounter. The arms were reported 16,000, and the budget loan which the Viceroy was supposed to have contracted for their purchase, among other objects, was $12,000,000. Despite an air of collapse and genuflexion, Ismael Pasha's letter contains a caution. We suppose that, if the news from Constantinople be true, the Porte has consented to a compromise on the point of the budget loan.

Withal, we conceive that the Viceroy has been more or less an offender. By the terms of the firman of 1841, Egypt had no right to vessels of war without the Sultan's express permission; and we believe that this prohibition is unchanged; so that in one respect, independently of his questioned right to treat, the Viceroy has sinned. Nor do we imagine that in the event of a war the advantages would be on the side of the Viceroy. True enough, the Ottoman treasury is not full, but we understand that it can borrow money at 12 per cent., as against 20 per cent. or more in 1861. Its deficit is about $10,000,000, or little more than that of the Argentine Confederation, and not as much, perhaps, as that of Mexico, Brazil, or the province of Cuba at the beginning of this year; we might also add Prussia, as represented in the North German Confederation. More than this, we are assured that the empire is at peace, that paper money has disappeared, that the prestige of the Porte has been strengthened, and that the revenues have risen 40 per cent. since 1862. Accepting but half of this as the truth, the Ottoman Empire has still a vitality sufficient to defend its authority.

THE HORNET, ALIAS CUBA.

From the N. Y. World.

The armed cruiser has been detained at Wilmington, N. C., by the local Federal authorities. The particular ground or allegation on which she is arrested, we are not informed of. The reports said that instructions had been asked of President Grant, who had been advised by somebody that public law permitted a pirate, or privateer, to seek asylum in a neutral port for twenty-four hours, and therefore he had telegraphed to ascertain how much time had elapsed since she arrived. There is no such public law. It is true that, in the absence of any prohibition, a belligerent ship of war, of a friendly power, may remain in a neutral port with her prize a reasonable time for temporary repairs and supplies. But no such rule applies even to privateers, much less to piratical cruisers without a flag or a commission from a known government.

Several papers have contained letters from on board the Hornet, alias Cuba, giving her history from Philadelphia up to a few days since. No one can read it without coming to the conclusion that the steamer left Philadelphia with intent to commit hostilities against Spain, and, after leaving Halifax, to take on board, off our coast, her arms, munitions of war, and all needed supplies from vessels sent for that purpose from our shores. The whole plan was clearly matured in the United States prior to August 15, 1869.

The third section of the Neutrality law is explicit that if *any* person shall, within the limits of the United States, be concerned in furnishing, or fitting out, or arming any vessel, with intent that she be employed to cruise and commit hostilities against the subjects or property of a State with which we are at peace, such person shall be fined and imprisoned, and such vessel, with everything on board, shall be confiscated.

That arms, coals, provisions, and stores were furnished to this cruiser by persons within the limits of the United States cannot be doubted, to say nothing of the original fitting out in Philadelphia. If Marshal Barlow has not, for some reason, lost his zeal and cunning in this matter of enforcing the neutrality law against the Cuban insurgents, he can readily put his hand on the firm in South street who acted as shipping agents in forwarding supplies to the cruiser while on the coast, through the Martha Washington and by other means, and in receiving letters therefrom.

The public will watch with earnestness to see how Grant, in this business, comes up to the professions of the inaugural in respect to a purpose to rigidly enforce all laws.

He has now got what Sumner would call the "lawless monster," whose naval base is this country, in his grip. Will he let her loose to depredate, *animus furandi*, on the commerce and property of a friendly nation?

THE WHISKY LAW—HOW IT IS YET EVADED.

From the N. Y. Times.

It was hoped that the stringent enactments of Congress, in the matter of the production of whisky, would have ended the robbery that, for years, had been perpetrated by unprincipled men upon the revenue of the country. But from certain facts within our knowledge, it seems that this hope has not been fully realized. That vast improvement has occurred in the collection of the whisky tax and in the suppression of enormous frauds, under the present administration, is not to be doubted. Still, it is patent enough to those who have given the matter attention, that there are various avenues yet open through which distilled spirits reach market without paying a cent of duty.

Some of these whisky vents are so well concealed that it requires the keenest discernment, experience, and independence to detect them; but they are, nevertheless, within the reach and perception of vigilant and competent officers. Others, again, are so palpable, that the only wonder is how any officer, however blind or inefficient, fails to see them. For instance, it is no infrequent thing to see illicit whisky moving through our streets, at all hours of the day, without any of the stamps required by law. Here and there, at long intervals, a load of a few barrels is seized; but the quantity seized bears a small proportion to that which escapes "scot free." Another method has been discovered lately which would almost seem to have been suggested by a recent regulation of the department in Washington. At all events, the regulation in question has made a vast fraud practicable, and it has been used to the disadvantage of the Government. Of course, the intention of the regulation was to attain greater precision and security; but those whisky operators are lynx-eyed, and have, nowadays, almost got to the point of welcoming every official addition to the rules in force, for they take it as multiplying their chances of evading the law.

The regulation referred to required that, in addition to the mucilage heretofore used to attach stamps to barrels containing distilled spirits, fine tacks should be driven, one through each corner, and one through the middle of the stamp, into the wood of the barrel. This seemed a wise precaution enough, but see how it has worked. Up sprang a genius who perceived an opportunity. He would use no mucilage in the first place to attach the stamp to the package; the tacks would make the stamp as secure as he desired it, and besides could be drawn and so leave the stamp, by not adhering to the wood, in a condition to be used over and over again. And this very method of operation has been in use, with the further ingenious device of saturating the paper stamp with oil or grease, so that its frequent transfer from old to new barrels might injure it as little as possible, and that it might serve as a cloak to a vast number of revenue transgressions. To what extent this has been pursued we know not, and care not, for it is immaterial to the discussion from our side of the question. But this thing has certainly occurred, and there is no special reason for believing that it has been suppressed, if the fraud has become general, which, following the course of epidemics, moral as well as physical, it very probably has.

We dismiss the subject with a simple query. Since the revenue districts are filled with all manner of officials; since every registered distillery has two or three officers specially designated to look after it, and particularly since in all the working distilleries hereabouts there is a whisky meter which is believed to measure the product of the still with the accuracy of a gold balance, how happens it that the Government is still defrauded out of a portion of its revenues, business demoralized, and honest men, or those who desire to be honest, set at serious disadvantage in their trade? It is a pregnant question and well worth looking into by those charged with the execution of the law.

GENERAL GRANT AND HIS ACCUSERS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Wall street rumors of General Grant's alliance with the bull ring on gold have been whittled down into the published statement of James Fisk, Jr., concerning the various conferences of said Fisk with Mr. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law—conferences which signify that Fisk has been tempting Corbin with a golden-winged fly, and that Corbin, perhaps, has been playing around the glittering bait, and which further signify that Fisk, in presuming that Corbin might, could, or would do so and so, presumed too much. That Fisk did fish for Corbin we are satisfied from the President's statement that the Erie financier, *en route* to Newport, applied even to him for a little private information in behalf of Jay Gould as to the financial intentions of the Government—information which Fisk learned at once would not be fair and could not be given. The upshot of this whole matter involving the President in the bull ring is this, that the President, on the first information of their plot, broke it all to pieces on his order to "sell five millions of gold," and that Fisk and his confederate bulls, in their splendid calculations of running gold up to two hundred, had no foundation to stand on, as to the non-interference of the Government.

But still the President's accusers are harping upon the string of his acceptance of houses and lots, and horses and cows, and boots and shoes, and cigars and cheroots, and what not, as circumstantial evidence that he is using and abusing his high office to enrich himself. We heard an intelligent English traveller remark the other day that large and generous-hearted as are the American people in their public and private contributions to deserving men and good works, the Congress of the United States is the meanest legislature in Christendom in reference to the meritorious servants of the country. And this is true. Take, for example, the rewards of England to the Duke of Wellington and compare them with the rewards of our Congress to General Grant. Honors, estates and money were showered upon Wellington until he was made one of the richest of England's nobility. General Grant, on the other hand, for services which can only be valued by the value of the life of this great nation saved, is made, first, by Congress, General of the Army, and secondly, by the people, President of the United States at a salary of twenty-five thousand a year, which is less than one-fourth the official income of the sheriff of the city of New York. Private citizens, ashamed of the meanness of Congress, club together and buy a house for General Grant in recognition of his great services. A sensible man, he accepts the present, for he has a growing family to provide for. Nor does he turn his back upon his friends. Their voluntary and patriotic interposition has made him easy in regard to the future—a duty neglected by Congress. He could not have felt easy upon the chances of the small savings, if any, from his pitiful salary of twenty-five thousand a year as President of the United States. And what more had he to expect from Congress, after the refusal of the Senate to pass Sumner's bill providing a pension of five thousand a year to the widow of the murdered President Lincoln? The bill failed from the base and paltry excuses of economy employed in Congress to cover up their scandalous schemes of spoils and plunder, and Mrs. Lincoln, in order to live with some show of respectability, has felt constrained to fix her home in a cheap and unpretentious village in Germany.

General Grant, then, in accepting the presents made him from his grateful fellow-citizens, has acted like a wise man. Under all the circumstances, he would have been a fool to decline these generous offerings. He is not an avaricious man, or he would have been rich long ago. In coming into the White House, however, he felt the pressure of his poverty. Relieved upon that score, for his desires in this direction are modest, he is free to devote his whole mind to his public duties, and in this view we commend the wisdom of the course he has pursued in accepting the grateful testimonials from his fellow-citizens. They are gratified, he is thankful; and the only shame there is in the matter may be charged to the meanness of Congress.

MR. GREELEY DECLINES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Hon. Horace Greeley, finding that the movement to make him a United States Senator from Virginia is really serious and has prospects of success, has declined to be a candidate, and notified his friends in Virginia that he could not, in any event, accept the office in question. At the same time, Mr. Greeley earnestly requests his friends not to bring him forward hereafter as a candidate for any other public station.

We sincerely regret that Mr. Greeley is not willing to run for the Virginia Senatorship, and to be elected if possible. We believe that his presence in the Senate as a representative of the ancient dominion would do very much towards the restoration of loyal and fraternal sentiments between the Southern States and the Union. With his prudent and thoughtful hand to guide the work on the Southern side, the process of reconstruction would be greatly expedited; while his powerful intellect, his original views upon all public questions, his zealous spirit of economy, and his freedom from all servile partisan allegiance, would render him one of the most conspicuous persons in the Senate Chamber. At the same time, we admit that there would be a satisfaction in seeing the life-long foe of slavery, the man for whose scalp the Southern populace would ten years ago have paid largely, raised to the highest political elevation by the suffrages of Virginia, and recognized as being—what he has always been—the best friend of the South. But it is not to be.

With regard to leaving Mr. Greeley in retirement, and conferring all the distinctions of public life upon less deserving men, that is a matter in which we presume his wishes will be complied with just as far as the public interest will allow, and no farther. Whenever there is an important public trust to be provided for, any place of power and honor to be filled for which he is peculiarly fitted, we presume his friends will see to it that his extraordinary political services and his high talents and character are not overlooked.

GREELEY.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Horace Greeley's disclaimer of a desire to be United States Senator from Virginia, and avowal of a desire to continue the embellishment of the *Tribune* newspaper, is creditable to him. But, as Dr. Johnson once remarked in a similar case, it would not be creditable to anybody else. There is no other editor of a metropolitan newspaper of the pretensions of the *Tribune* who could be suspected of not seeing that it was better to be an editor than a Senator, or be supposed to entertain a wish of exchanging the latter dignity for the former. The influence which Mr. Greeley exerts as editor of the *Tribune*, such and so great as it may be, is at least immeasurably superior to the influence he could exert as a Senator from Virginia. It may do for a Colfax to leave the editorship of a little country paper to be Vice-President of the United States, though even in that case the country paper is more likely to be the gainer than the United States. But for the editor of a New York paper voluntarily to sink from that to being a Senator is truly ridiculous. But as even Colfax has learned enough in journalism, even in his small way, to avoid emulating the shocking example of his superior, the President, we will not censure his choice. And there would be some consolation, even for the loss to journalism of a Greeley, in the reflection that he would teach the Senate the amenities of discussion which he has learned from the *World*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

THURSDAY, October 7.
Mercer—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow, Hon. J. H. Sypher.
Berwick—Captain G. W. Curry.
Irwin's Station—General John L. Swift, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Lewisburg—Hon. James Pollock, General Joshua T. Owen.
Gettysburg—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Lock Haven—Hon. J. H. Ela.
Huntingdon—Daniel Kalbfus, Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Williamsport—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Mount Joy—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
White Horse, Delaware county—J. W. Bear, Esq., T. V. Cooper, Esq.
Marcus Hook, Delaware county—Hon. J. M. Broomall, J. T. Coates, M. D.

FRIDAY, October 8.
Meadville—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Tyrone—Hon. T. J. Bigham, Daniel Kalbfus, Esq.
Milnville—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sunbury—Hon. James Pollock.
Bellfonte—Hon. J. H. Ela.
Columbia—Hon. John W. Forney.
Chambersburg—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Hollidaysburg—General John L. Swift.
Franklin—Hon. J. H. Sypher, Colonel H. C. Alleman.
Carlisle—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.

SATURDAY, October 9.
Erie—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott.
Corry—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Shamokin—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, James W. M. Newlin, Esq.
Lebanon—Hon. James Pollock.
Freeburg, Snyder county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase, Esq.
Albion, Erie county—H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Jamestown—Hon. John Allison.
McAllisterville—Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Mifflin (Evening)—Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Latrobe—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Ephrata—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Saltsburg—General John L. Swift.
Clarion—Hon. J. H. Sypher, Colonel H. C. Alleman.
Phœnixville, Daniel Kalbfus, Esq.
Reading—Benjamin Haywood, Esq.
Upper Darby, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend, Hon. J. M. Broomall.
Sunbury—Hon. James A. Briggs, Captain G. W. Curry.
Chester—T. V. Cooper.

MONDAY, October 11.
Danville, Montour county—Gov. J. W. Geary.
Harrisburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Mount Pleasant—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Winfield, Union county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase, Esq.
Selin's Grove—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Scranton—Major A. R. Calhoun, Captain G. W. Curry.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WITTE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.
9 28

☞ FIFTEENTH WARD.—INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

For Select Council—BENJAMIN F. GLENN.
For Common Council—CHARLES D. SUPPLEE.
Nominated at Ward Meeting. 10 2 7t

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1865, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 30 thstu 1m

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.
10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M 7 23tf

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiermann & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Prenats Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Claret and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupny & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3m

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2m Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3d Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—
No. 4465, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4969, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
8271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.
$8000, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust.
AUSTIN & OBERGE,
9 9 th2w No. 313 WALNUT Street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain speciality. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
20,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900	Par. Cost, $1,093,604 26.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
Real Estate		98,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		332,480 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on reserve policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3106. Estimated value		1,813 0
Cash in bank	$115,197 08	
Cash in drawer	413 65	116,583 73
		$1,647,397 80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $28,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. 9 28 6

JAMES THAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 261 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, S. Morris Wain, John B. McCreary, William Divine, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture on all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $313,279 23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Malbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John B. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture on all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. H. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Ritting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Keesler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 1 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 9 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 16 at 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct 19, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....$33
To London..... 105 To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 To Paris..... 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer,.....$45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....$30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 8 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$80
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the elegant steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Review of the First Division, National Guard.

The review of the First Division of the National Guard took place yesterday afternoon, and the display was gratifying in every respect, for the weather was bright and bracing, the streets were thronged, and the men in excellent spirits and condition. Of course the review took place on Fourteenth street, as it always does. The line of march was much shorter than usual, owing to the fact that most of the men are obliged to undergo inspection next week, and it will not do for them to lose two days. The march commenced at 3 o'clock, and the entire review was over by 5, the whole line of march being simply down Fifth avenue from Twenty-third to Thirteenth street.

The Fisk-Corbin Imbroglio.

According to Ralph Waldo Emerson, there is a law of compensation which regulates in some mysterious manner all the relations of people to each other. How that law applies to the relations between Mr. Corbin and Mr. Fisk it is, at the present muddled stage, impossible to determine. The private secretaries of both these gentlemen are perpetually kept busy in writing to the newspapers denials and counter-denials. Mr. Corbin, on his side, emphatically denies that he ever exchanged a word on financial matters, either verbally or in writing, with Mr. Fisk from the commencement of the gold speculation until the day of the crisis. He with equal emphasis denies that he ever, either verbally or otherwise, authorized any human being to buy or sell gold for him or any one else. The odium that has lately attached to his conduct has made him seriously ill. At the best of times he is not a very wise man. He is a sort of child-man, lacking that dignity and consistency of behavior which give to ones character the appearance of earnestness. He has been a journalist as well as a speculator, and though he has learned considerable wiliness in both of these fields, he will find it difficult to explain away his statement that he "did not associate with such men" as Mr. Fisk. Mr. Corbin's crowning merit is that he is an ardent church member, and a furtherer of everything that is lovely and of good report in Zion. Piety and peculation, I should say speculation are scarcely inconsistent with one another. The present generation has learned the secret of serving God and Mammon simultaneously, and of getting (or of thinking they get) the most out of both.

"No More Wanted!"

This is the information placarded up on the fence surrounding the ground of the new Post Office, and which carries discontent, not to say despair, to many an expectant bosom. It is intended for the crowd of laborers of all classes surrounding the grounds and clamoring for work of some kind. The men have just been paid off for the month of September, the masons averaging five dollars per day, and the common laborers two dollars and seventy-five cents. In all, about sixteen thousand dollars was paid out. About five hundred men in all are employed, and two hundred of these are kept busy from sunset to sunrise. The new Post Office, while it is in process of building, is like heaven in this respect, that there is no night there. A multiplicity of lanterns are distributed around the grounds, at night, and there is not an hour of the twenty-four when the clang of the workmne's tools is not heard. Fortunately the precautions taken by Superintendent Hubbard, in banking up the excavations, prevented the rain's doing any material damage. Not a single slide of earth or sand has taken place. By the tenth of next month all the area walls are expected to be up to their prescribed height,as well as the piers of the support of the main walls. The report was started that some Italian marble had arrived here from Leghorn, but the fact is, no Italian marble for that purpose has been contracted for. Meanwhile the principal door to the Post Office grounds is constantly besieged with crowds of lookers-on whose curiosity, I hope, is satisfied. I stood there one morning myself for five minutes, and I saw thirteen cart loads of dirt go out and twenty-two empty carts go in. My curiosity was satisfied to repletion.

Our Night Schools.

The fullness of attendance which characterizes the city evening schools of New York is a very happy indication. At some of them the course of instruction embraces not only several of the modern languages, but also some of the very highest departments of discipline in algebra, astronomy, political science and navigation. Of night schools of not quite so advanced a class there are no less than three for colored pupils, eleven for females, and fifteen for males. A great number of foreigners attend for the purpose of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the English language. The Free School of Science, at the Cooper Institute, is one of the very best of its class, and Mr. Peter Cooper, at the commencement of the present season, very generously endowed it with twenty thousand dollars, which are to be spent in enlarging the stock of instruments. It is not to be doubted that these night schools exert an influence which has not hitherto been appreciated, but which, in some degree, restrain the demoralizing tendencies of *Black Crook* and kindred isms.

A Limited Divorce.

This is what Mrs. Agatha States has secured from Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court. It will be remembered that this pleasant carollist has, or rather had, a husband who was so uxorious that he followed her around the world, and threatened to shoot her during the performances. This was decidedly unpleasant to Agatha. It was quite enough for her to be stabbed by criticism,and poisoned by stage direction, without being shot at by a maniac sea captain from a private box. No wonder her voice sometimes quivered into an involuntary *tremolo*, and she found it impossible to hold a note with her accustomed tenacity. Cruelty and ill-treatment are the grounds on which she supported her application, and the referee, I rejoice to say, reported in her favor.

A Budget of Blood.

I reserve my most thrilling items for the last. They are bloody enough to make the most sanguinary city-editor's heart beat with joy. In Seventh avenue a negro named Robert Fry shot dead a laborer named Patrick Rooney; in the Burdell-Cunningham house in Bond street a man named Felton is found mysteriously dead in bed; by one of the Park avenue (Brooklyn) cars, Mr. McGuire was run over and almost instantly killed while crossing the track; Mrs. Jane White, upon Tenth avenue, took a dose of cyanide of potassium and set off for the other world, because she couldn't make enough money out of a photograph-gallery in this; and in West Thirty-eighth street, Philip Heffner assaulted Henry Metz with a cart-rung and almost smashed the vital spark out of him. You see the weather is cold, mercury's down, and blood's up.

ALI BABA.

—*La Petite Fadette*, by George Sand, has been produced at the Opera Comique, Paris.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Public Schools of this city will be closed to-morrow to give the pupils an opportunity to gather the walnuts and chesnuts in the Park. A number of meetings of the representatives of the various sections have been held, and satisfactory arrangements have been made for some of the sections with the passenger and steam railroad companies to convey them to and from the Park. The teachers, parents and children belonging to those sections that have not made special arrangements, can reach the Park by the ordinary routes.

—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the "Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association" was held yesterday. A resolution was passed declaring that, believing half-pilotage charges to be unjust and unconstitutional, the association was opposed to paying them any longer when assessed against vessels enrolled and licensed in the coasting trade.

—Last evening, a boat containing Charles Smith and his son, twelve years old, was capsized by a ferry boat, near Smith's Island. Mr. Smith was rescued, but the lad sank before assistance could reach him. The body was not recovered.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130¾.

—An art gallery was opened in grand style in Washington last night.

—The Lancaster, flag-ship of the South Atlantic Squadron, is fitting out at Norfolk Roads, Va.

—A number of changes of postmasters in this State were made yesterday by the administration.

—While hunting near Cicero, Ind., yesterday, James McMullen was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

—John Wattenscheydt tried to shoot his wife in Baltimore last night, and failing to hurt her, blew his own brains out.

—The delegates to the Louisville Commercial Convention are instructed to favor the completion of the line of railroad from Louisville to Norfolk.

—An endeavor was made in New York last night to effect the release of the Brooks assailants on a writ of habeas corpus. The case was adjourned until to-day.

—The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the matter of the Indianapolis disaster censures the engineer for carelessness. The engineer, however, happens to be among the dead.

—Before the United States Supreme Court yesterday an effort was being made to effect the release of the alleged Texan murderers now being tried by military commission in Texas for murders committed in June last.

—Stewart, the burglar, who murdered John Willits September 15, was brought before the Court at Detroit yesterday morning. The prisoner was strongly guarded to prevent any attempt to seize him. The prisoner pleaded guilty of the charge of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to solitary confinement for life. The result was a surprise to all, as up to the time of trial he stoutly denied his guilt.

Foreign Affairs.

—The latest from Spain says that the insurrection is declining.

—Prince Charles of Roumania was yesterday received by the Emperor at the Tuileries.

—In the late burning of ships at Bordeaux the ship-building yards were also destroyed.

—The Spanish insurgents evacuated Reus to avoid a premature collision with the troops.

—Senor Paul, a member of the Cortes, is in command of a band of Republicans now in open insurrection.

—Goldwin Smith favors the independence of Canada, but would not like to see it annexed to the United States.

—Jules Favre intends to proceed, with a few other deputies, to the legislative halls on the legal day of meeting, to demand the opening of the Chambers in defiance of the Emperor's postponement.

Philadelphia Baptist Association.

At the session of the Philadelphia Baptist Association yesterday the following resolutions, offered by Rev. Dr. J. Wheaton Smith, were debated and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in reaffirming the action of last year we declare more fully:—

First. That in common with Baptists generally we hold the burial of a believer with Christ in baptism naturally and scripturally precedes his participation at the table of the Lord.

Second. That believing, with our Christian brethren of whatever name, that baptism naturally and scripturally precedes communion, we protest against the manifest unfairness of bandying such terms as close-communion, exclusiveness, etc., in application to a people whose only closeness, if closeness it be, is the closeness of Scripture baptism.

Third. That while we distinguish between the utter neglect of baptism and a mistake as to what constitutes baptism, giving our brethren o other denominations the benefit of the distinction, we cannot endorse what we believe to be their error, by inviting them to communion in our churches, and we protest against their demand for such endorsement as indecorous, ungenerous, and an assault upon Christian unity.

Fourth. That while we hold against all comers —and in our Lord's behalf that mode in which alone the spirit of a Christian baptism is symbolized—we are still more firmly set when an ordinance of God's own fashioning, marred and mutilated in the house of His friends,is administered to unregenerate subjects.

Fifth. That while we marvel at the temerity of those who, in the sprinkling of children, can repeat, "Seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this child is regenerate and grafted into the body of Christ's Church," we wonder hardly less at the practice of others who, disclaiming this form of words, still keep their substance, commingling even an infant's consecration with believers' baptism, and forcing us to say with the good old patriarch, "The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hand is the hand of Esau."

In the evening session the claims of the Pennsylvania General Baptist Association were presented.

GENERALITIES.

Will "Nappy" Abdicate?

The Leeds *Mercury* of Sept. 18 published a telegram to the following effect:—"We have received a communication from a member of Parliament who is assured by officials in confidential communication with the Emperor of the French, that a formal abdication will take place in a few weeks at latest. The Prince Imperial will be proclaimed Emperor, with the title of Napoleon IV, the present Emperor holding office as President of the Council. The Emperor deems his life precarious."

Colliery Fires in England.

Three collieries are on fire in England. In one (at Kidsgrove, Staffordshire) the cause of the fire is said to have been a large "blower" of gas. The seam of coal worked ordinarily throws off a great quantity of gas, and a large blower having been added to it, a flame was created, which spread to the coal and set it on fire. The manager and the men used every endeavor to put out the fire, but without avail. At length the horses and men were drawn out of the pit for safety, and the water-engine was stopped, so that water might accumulate to exclude the air. Several explosions have occurred in the pit since the fire broke out.

A Poor Old Man.

A Des Moines editor occupies a spare moment with this editorial squib:—

"Jeff. Davis is on the Atlantic, sailing to America. Poor old man! A traitor, an outcast, a beggar, without honor in his own country or any other, the murderer of 600,000 brave men, whose graves dapple the land from Lake Erie to the Gulf, or whose bones are bleaching in the wilderness up and down the Mississippi, on the heights of Lookout, along the bloody banks of turbid Chickamauga, or in the brook whose waters lave the logs of Barbara Freitchie's lowly cabin—why is he coming back here? To haunt with ghostly apparition the widows and orphans he has made? To mourn the irretrievable loss of the Lost Cause? Nobody cares very much. Grant proved his Delilah, and he is harmless. Let him alone! His conscience will flush him."

A Dear Whistle.

A Cincinnati paper of Thursday says that a singular petition was filed the day before in the Clerk's office of Hamilton county, Ohio. A young girl, who says she is seventeen years of age, brings suit against a woman and her husband, who keep a house of bad fame in Cincinnati, seeking to recover from them damages in the sum of $5000 for forcibly compelling her to debauch herself and become a public woman in their house. She alleges that she was a virtuous girl, and that she was ignorant of the character of the house when she was employed in it as a domestic servant. At that time the landlady represented herself as keeping a boarding house, and as being desirous of obtaining the services of the plaintiff as a domestic. She states that after she became an inmate she was compelled, contrary to her will and by actual force, to submit herself to the dissolute men who visited that establishment. The girl's father also brings suit of $5000 against the same parties for loss of service of his daughter.

Buying up Women.

A Hong-Kong paper of a late date has the following about the women traffic in China:—

We hear from Shanghai, and that moreover from a source which we cannot but consider as trustworthy, that agents of the vile crew who traffic in women for the California brothel market have found their way to that port, and are buying up the surplus stock of girls for their purpose. Now, it is folly to pretend that the local papers have no knowledge of what is going on, for we have good reason to know that the matter is one of public comment. Yet not a line appears in any of the Shanghai journals exposing the miscreants or saying a single word in opposition to a practice which is injurious alike to Chinese opinion of California and foreign prestige in China.

The Proud Turk.

The Sultan has made an innovation upon a long-established custom in Eastern etiquette. Hitherto every Mussulman who wished to present a petition to the Padisha was obliged to wait until a Friday, and to choose a moment when the latter rode on his weekly visit to the mosque. This often gave rise to great confusion, to hustlings, and to vigorous plying of bamboo canes on the part of Turkish policemen. Henceforth petitions may be deposited every day of the week, and at any hour, in a large letter-box which has recently been placed at the principal entrance of the imperial palace. An aide-de-camp of the Sultan and a fetfich of police are entrusted with the care of this box, and with the duty of remitting its contents to headquarters. On the day after they have deposited their petitions the supplicants are to call at the palace, and receive a verbal reply.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

—Carl Rosa filed a declaration of his intention to become an American citizen on the 2d instant.

—Olive Logan has a new comedy that will shortly be put in rehearsal at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

—Taglioni, the dancer, is said to be dying of consumption at Brunn, in Moravia. She retired from the stage in 1847, and is now 65 years old.

—Effie Germon, who has been in Washington the past two weeks, visiting her mother, reappears at Wallack's, shortly, as "Polly Eccles" in *Caste*.

—Kate Bateman continues her performance of *Leah*, at Booth's Theatre, which will shortly be withdrawn to make room for *Mary Warner*, now in active preparation.

—John Collins has been kindly received in Omaha, where he opened on September 20, as will be seen by the following notice from the Omaha *Herald* of September 21:—"John Collins made his first appearance last evening before one of the largest houses of the season. The pieces selected for the occasion were the elegant comedy of *The Irish Ambassador* and the very laughable farce of *His Last Legs*, two productions which have ever been almost exclusively identified with him both in Europe and America, his extraordinary humor and skilful delineation of Irish peculiarity being peculiarly adapted to this style of pieces. Mr. Collins' appearance on the stage is elegant and gentlemanly, his singing is really fine, his voice is melodious; the style in which he sang the 'Bold Soldier Boy' has, we think, never been equalled, and was rapturously *encored*. In the afterpiece, Mr. Collins kept the audience in a perfect roar of laughter. His song of 'Widow Machree' is simply immense. The characters were well sustained by the excellent company."

—CONDITION OF CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.—A correspondent, writing about Charlotte Cushman, says:—"After a few weeks at Malvern she went to Edinburgh to have an operation —one of the most hopeless in surgery—performed by Sir James Simpson, and she now lies at the point of death, quite given up by her nearest friends, and those who should be the best judges of her condition. It may be that her strong constitution will carry her through, but no one seems to entertain the least hope, and the news of her death may have already reached you." To which a London doctor adds that the complaint was an indurated gland, not immediately dangerous; that its extirpation was one of the simplest and safest of operations; and that the only subsequent danger was from erysipelas,which, by its own limitation, must have resulted, long before this, either in death or recovery, and we have consequently reason to believe that she is now convalescent.

—*Le Salon d'Attente*, by M. Prevel, announced to be in preparation at the Folies Marigny, Paris, has been produced. It is a clever dialogue between a Parisian *elegant* and an American girl who meet in the *salon d'attente* of a matrimonial agent, and end by dispensing with his services and arranging a marriage on their own account. *Le Mari Perdu*, which follows, has a plot rather like that of a portion of *The Rivals*. A youth who has fallen in love without regard to parental counsel, runs away from home to avoid marying a woman his father has chosen for him, and is unaware that his own choice and that of his father have fallen on the same person. The success these pieces obtained was eclipsed by that of *Le-Fils-a-Kohi-ko*, a Chinese "buffoonery" which followed.

ARTHUR.

The Royal Gosling is Most Outrageously Swindled by the Knuckes.

From the London (Canada) Prototype.

We are afraid, when certain matters become known in relation to the Prince's visit, that outsiders will set us down as a set of vultures, or even worse. The fact that five dollars an hour was charged by cab-drivers here during the exhibition is a small matter compared with the account furnished for boarding and lodging the Prince and suite during their brief stay. The bill, as rendered to the Board of Agriculture, in detail, presents one of the most glaring cases of extortion on record. Only imagine a total sum of two thousand five hundred dollars being charged the association for entertaining the royal guest for the term of about two days and a half. The whole thing is outrageous, and we cannot wonder at the action of the board in reducing it to a figure less than half the amount—one thousand dollars—which was considered more than amply sufficient to liquidate all expenses. In fact, many aver that five hundred dollars would have done the thing handsomely. This, we think, is nearer the mark, judging from the charges made by Mr. Derby, of the Tecumseh, for accommodating the Governor-General and lady, Sir John A. McDonald, and the Governor's attaches, which did not exceed the latter sum named. We opine on the next occasion of a prince's visit that greater caution will be manifested as to where the guest is to be lodged, and who shall be his caterer. We think the authorities mor immediately interested will have by this tim learned a lesson that they will profit by. We have examined the account sent in by Mr. Glackmeyer, and feel perfectly disgusted at some of the charges. Imagine an item of $120 for dry goods; $40 for beer; $150 for horse hire; $100 for the use of the carriage in which the Prince rode, with $150 additional in another item; and this, after representations were made to the board that the Prince's carriage and horses would be furnished free; then there is likewise a claim of some $800 for omissions, use of house, etc., with other outrageous charges of a like nature "too numerous to mention." Is it any wonder that the board kicked? The bill as it stands is worthy being preserved for future reference, or as a memento of the visit of Prince Arthur to London. As a proof of the exorbitant charges we may state that Mr. Glackmeyer consented to accept $1000 in settlement, but ultimately refused the offer for some reason. Should the bill be taken before a court of law, some astounding revelations may be looked for. The residence in question was selected for the Prince at the owner's own request, and on the understanding that honor would compel him to make a mere nominal charge for its use, the fact of the Prince occupying it being, in his estimation, almost sufficient to repay him for any temporary inconvenience he might be placed at, and that he would leave it altogether with the board to name what they considered a proper remuneration. How different then and now!

The Byron Scandal.

HARTFORD, Oct. 6.—The *Courant*, to-morrow, will contain the following card:—Mrs Stowe desires the friends of justice and fair dealing to publish for her this announcement:—That she has kept silence heretofore in regard to the criticisms on her article on Byron for two reasons—first, because she regarded the public mind as in too excited a state to consider the matter dispassionately; and second, because she has expected the development of additional proofs in England, some of which, of great importance, have already come to hand.

Mrs. Stowe is preparing to review the whole matter with further facts and more documents, including several letters of Lady Byron to her, attesting the vigor and soundness of her mind at the period referred to, and also Mrs. Stowe's own letters to Lady Byron at the same time, which were returned to her by the executors soon after that lady's death. She will also give the public a full account of the circumstances and reasons which led her to feel it to be her duty to make this disclosure as an obligation to justice, gratitude, and personal friendship.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 02	MOON SETS	7 19
SUN SETS	5 33	HIGH WATER	3 53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Sept. 11
Bremen	Havre	New York	Sept. 18
Tarita	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
England	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 24
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 24
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	Sept. 25
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Sept. 25
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Sept. 25
China	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
Hammonia	Havre	New York	Sept. 25
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Sept. 28
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
France	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 29
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 29
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30

FOR EUROPE.

Malta	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Union	New York	Bremen	Oct. 7
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 7
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 9
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Bellona	New York	London	Oct. 9
China	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 13
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool, via Hal	Oct. 19
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 7
Eagle	New York	Havana, via Nas	Oct. 7
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 9
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 11
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 14
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 16
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at London-derry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, Barbados, Henry L. Gill.
Schr Bessie Morris, Allen, Mobile, Street & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Millville, Rencar, 24 hours from New York, with cement, etc., to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 34 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Schr F. E. Hallock, Hallock, from Boston.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr M. Price, Jameson, from Providence.
Schr R. Law, York, from Stonington.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr S. Morris, Seaman, from Portland.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 6.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore:

M. L. Wilcox, with potash, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 6.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Fremont; Andy Johnson; J. A. Covell; and W. S. Burton, with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 30 inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 5th inst.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 5th inst.

Barque E. Schultz, Russell, was discharging at Loghorn 18th ult.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Barnard, was up at Charleston yesterday, to sail for Philadelphia.

Brig Golden Lead, Dow, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 3d inst.

Brigs Marshall Dutch, Turner, and Abby Watson, Allen, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 2d inst.

Brig Cosmos, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 3d inst.

Brig Abstainer, from Windsor for Philadelphia, at Newport 3d inst.

Schr Adelia, Foote, arrived at this port on Tuesday from St. John, N. B., encountered very heavy weather 27th ult., and lost overboard part of deck load, about 15,000 laths.

Schr Leading Rk. No. 4, Bartlett, sailed from Richmond 5th inst. for James river, to load for Trenton.

Schr D. A. French, from Newport for Philadelphia, at New London 4th inst.

Schrs H. Seavey, Carrie Melvin, Matanzas, Deborah Jones, Kate Walker, E. B. Wheaton, John B. Clayton, Schr J. V. Wellington, S. B. Wheeler, and Restless, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 3d instant.

Schrs Emma M. Fox, from Boston; Hiawatha, from Newburyport; and J. J. Pharo, from Gloucester, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 4th inst.

Schrs Uncle Joe, Baxter, for New Haven; Nightingale, Beebe, for do.; and J. Hotchkiss, Rackett, for Pawtucket, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 5th inst.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, cleared at Savannah 5th inst. for South Amboy.

Schr Robert Palmer, hence, at New Bedford 3d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers arrived per steamship Tonawanda from Savannah yesterday—Mr. M. M. Ruggles, Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Goldenburg, Mr. Domingo Bretos, Miss M. Bird.

Schr Nellie Carr, of Bangor, from Roudout for Boston, was towed into Holmes' Hole 2d inst. by steamer Centipede, from Salem for Philadelphia. The N. C. touched on the Hedge Fence on the night of 1st inst., but was hauled off by the Centipede, supposed without damage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 52, dated 21 September, 1869, the position of the lightvessel at the entrance of Para river, which is moored in 15 fathoms, about 1½ miles to the northw. 2d of the Braganza shoal, is in lat. 0 deg. 25 min. 25 sec. S., long. 47 deg. 55 min. west of Greenwich.

Official information has been received at this office that a fixed white light is exhibited from the old lookout tower on the west side of the entrance to the Coatzocoalcos river, distant about half a mile from the beach, at the mouth of the river, and may be seen in clear weather 12 miles from seaward.

By order,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1869.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 25

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN, Superintendent.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at 9 25 3m

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors,

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 1 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF DAVID C. FULTON, DEC'D.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of DAVID C. FULTON, deceased (formerly of Little Rock, Arkansas), having been granted to the PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTINGS ANNUITIES, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them at the office of said company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.
10 7 thstu 6t* CHARLES DUTILH, President.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARY SAILER, by her next friend, vs. OSCAR SAILER. December Term, 1868, No. 59; March Term, 1869, No. 72; June Term, 1869, No. 50. In Divorce. To OSCAR SAILER, Respondent.—Sir:—Please take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed, returnable on SATURDAY, October 16, 1869, at 11 A. M. Personal service of this notice having failed on account of your absence. L. R. FLETCHER,
10 7 thstu3t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of M. F. ORMOND, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JAMES PAGE, Esq., administrator of the estate of M. F. ORMOND, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES PAGE, Esq., No. 272 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 10 2 stuth 5t*

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 256 Also, WOOL SACKS.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR

Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE IT at the manufactory of
C. J. DOUGHERTY,
9 No. 120 N. NINTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, THE LARGEST CIRCUS ON THIS CONTINENT, FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, ON THE ILLUMINATED GROUNDS, EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, at 2¼ and 7½ P. M.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 AND 7 O'CLOCK.

The Performances are fully equal to the splendors of the street display. THE CELEBRATED ARTISTES from the principal arenas and hippodromes of Europe.

Mr. THOMAS WATSON, Principal Pad Rider; Mr. JAMES E. COOKE, the great Leaper and Four Horse Rider; FREDERICK WATSON, in his principal Act of Horsemanship; SHAPPY AND WHITNEY, the daring Trapezists and Gymnasts; CHARLES SANDS, the Champion Tumbler; SAM LONG, the great Clown; FRANK WHITTAKER, the Man of Wit, Humor, and Sentiment; CHARLES CONRAD AND HIS TALENTED SONS (Charles and Henry) in their Acrobatic Feats; M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG, Premiere Equestrienne of the world; M'LLE CECILE WATSON, Scenic Equestrienne; Miss JEANNETTE WATSON, the English Equestrienne (from Astley's, London); M'lle HENRIQUES, the daring Horsewoman; Miss GRACE BELLAIR, from the Alhambra Palace, London; Miss AMANDA LEESOM, from the Angle-American Circus; M'lle JOSEPHINE, Special Favorite of Europe; Miss JENNIE ST. CLAIR, from the Royal Hippodrome, Paris.

With the other Riders, Vaulters, Gymnasts, Ladys and Gentlemen Performers, etc.

MR. PIERCE, THE CELEBRATED LION TAMER, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD LIONS at the close of each performance, and feed them in the presence of the audience.

REMEMBER! REMEMBER!!
A PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON!!
A PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Children under ten (10) years, Twenty-five Cents.

THE SECOND GRAND STREET PAGEANT Will be given to-morrow (Friday) leaving the grounds at 9½ o'clock, and pass up Eighth street to Green, to third, up Third to Germantown road, to Oxford, to Second, down Second to Vine, thence up Vine to the place of Exhibition. 10 4 1f

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA. CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager

THIS EVENING, Fourth Opera Night.

Will be presented, in the most superb style, Balfe's beautiful and most popular opera,

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Debut of the young Swedish Tenor, Mr. H. NORDBLOM. Second appearance of Miss ROSE HERSEE with Miss F. STOCKTON, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. E. SEGUIN, Mr. DE SOLLA, and others.

Conductor, Mr. ANTHONY REIFF

FRIDAY—THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE MARITANA.
SATURDAY—GRAND GALA NIGHT.

Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, and Balcony, $

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1869.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE CLAIM AGENTS.

NEXT to the whisky ring, there is no class of men in this country who do more financial injury to the Government than the claim agents. It is the study of their lives to add to the burthens of the taxpayers, and they are never so happy as when they discover a new pretext for mulcting Uncle Sam. Many of the so-called "honest" cases which they trump up are founded on a base betrayal of the confidence of the nation. A clerk, for instance, entrusted with the secrets of a bureau or a department, discovers, from Government records, that a claim may be made by parties who are probably in blissful ignorance of the fact that they have the remotest chance of recovering money from the nation. But when the clerk turns claim agent, or the jackal of a claim agent, this secret knowledge is adroitly used, and by a flagrant violation of confidence the governmental archives are made to promote the spoliation of the Treasury. There is another class of claim agents who systematically trade in their real or supposed "influence" with the departments. Acquiring a certain position by windy stump speeches or important political connections, they resort in turn to flattery, threats, and entreaties to induce public officials to indorse claims of doubtful justice. Among the vast horde of public robbers who are imposing on the American people the heaviest taxation known to civilization claim agents are especially ravenous and dangerous. If they could succeed in all their schemes, and especially in those involving compensation for alleged losses during the war, they would speedily bankrupt the Treasury beyond the hope of redemption. They are perpetually lying in wait for an opportunity to pounce upon the people. If Congress is in a liberal mood, the moment is quickly improved by the passage of a questionable appropriation. If a Cabinet officer or the head of a bureau is weak or venal, he is instantly besieged with applications for the endorsement of doubtful claims. If a President desires to accomplish some important object, there is always a galvanized political patriot, who is in reality a claim agent in disguise, ready to suggest that if provision can be made for the payment of Shoddy's little bill, all difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of the grand national undertaking will vanish.

There is another class of claim agents who do not hesitate to resort to gross frauds and crimes to plunder the Government. They trump up witnesses to swear to any false statement that may be necessary to gain their end, and they forge documents with graceful facility. They are usually adroit enough to escape the meshes of the laws which they continually seek to pervert, but we see by the recent action of the Secretary of War, confirmed by the opinion of the Attorney-General, that their operations are likely to be restricted hereafter. It seems that claim agents must be tolerated as a necessary evil unless they commit some flagrant act of bad faith, but the Secretary of War is nevertheless sustained in his judgment that the privilege of practising in any department may be withheld "on testimony of a less degree than would be expected in case the party were indicted and prosecuted criminally." The Attorney-General also suggests that "where frauds have been or are attempted to be committed upon the Government by agents, by means of fictitious claims and other devices, the statutes enacted for their punishment should be enforced against them," and that "where the provision contained in the pension and bounty acts designed for the protection of claimants against the cupidity and oppression of their agents has been violated, the guilty parties ought to be brought to justice." We trust that Government officers and United States District Attorneys will act promptly and vigorously on this hint. A good sharp raid on the claim agents would be as useful in improving the national finances as a vigorous prosecution of the Whisky ring. And while the operators on a small scale and the grosser villains are hunted down, the lawyers with big reputations, the blustering politicians, and the ex-statesmen who are but claim agents in disguise, should also be closely watched, and when they are found to be tripping let them be denounced, and, if possible, severely punished. They have already cost the nations hundreds of millions of dollars, and if a method for stopping their supplies is devised, it will be a more fruitful source of financial advantage than a dozen new forms of internal revenue taxation.

MRS. STOWE AS AN ADVERTISER.

MRS. STOWE has at last been heard from, but, with a keen eye to business, even her defense assumes the form of an advertisement of a forthcoming magazine article. She coolly assumes that her long silence in regard to the criticisms upon her first article is justified because the public mind was "in too excited a state to consider the matter dispassionately." This imputation is only one degree less arrogant than the allegation of one of her defenders that she represented the national conscience, for it implies her immense mental superiority to the readers whose favorable judgment she is about to solicit. She promises to furnish additional proofs of her story which have been obtained in England, but their character is carefully withheld, so that the pecuniary value of her new production may not be in the slightest degree damaged. As her defense, to be valid, must be based solely on this evidence, the care with which she conceals it while proclaiming its existence makes her new card an effective provocative of curiosity, and as she has adroitly pressed the Associated Press reporters into her service, she has fairly achieved the honor of being the Great Advertisement Writer, despite the pretensions of rival claimants, and this proud distinction must, therefore, be added to her laurels as a scandalmonger.

THE BROOKS CASE.—Now that the authorities have their clutches upon the cowardly tools of the whisky ring who attempted to assassinate Detective Brooks in the broad light of day, all the customary appliances are being resorted to for getting them out of harm's way. In New York, where two of them still remain, awaiting a requisition, the assistance of the notorious Judge McCunn has been called in, and every crook and turn will be resorted to by him to set the villains at liberty before they can be remanded. But we hope that these efforts at cheating justice will be thwarted, and that this glaring outrage will be amply compensated for by an exemplary punishment of the perpetrators. One of the conspirators—the hack-driver McLaughlin—is already in the city, and his friends are resorting to the frequently misused privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to secure his escape. For a wonder, however, the prisoner appears lukewarm in the enterprise, and has steadily refused to converse with the "lawyer" whose professional services have been secured in his behalf. The authorities appear to be exercising due vigilance in preventing him from being tampered with by outside parties, and there is a fair prospect that he at least will receive his just deserts.

NEW YORK CITY rejoices in the custody of "Reddy the Blacksmith," who travelled all the way to San Francisco before he could be overtaken by certain gentlemen from Gotham who desired to have his company on the homeward jaunt. And now it is announced that "Dan the Blacksmith," an enterprising Philadelphian, is awaiting at St. Louis the arrival of certain gentlemen from this city, in whose company he will return to our midst. Dan, like Reddy, has been accustomed to live by his wits, and hence his attempt to get away from the scene of his exploits.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE in New York appears to go a-begging as far as the Republicans are concerned. George William Curtis, who received the unanimous nomination for the position at the Syracuse Convention, declined the honor; and now General John C. Robinson, who was selected for the vacant place on the ticket by the State Central Committee, has also declined. It will be a great pity if our Republican friends in New York are unable to persuade anybody to head their ticket. The Democrats encounter no such trouble.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL, who was expected to visit this city early in the week, but was prevented from so doing by the flood following the great storm of Sunday last, will certainly be in our midst on Saturday evening next. At that time a meeting will be held under the auspices of the Union League at Horticultural Hall, at which the Secretary of the Treasury will attend. He will deliver an address upon the financial condition of the country which will undoubtedly command universal attention.

GOLDWIN SMITH has been at it again. This time he writes a letter to the London *Daily News*, in which he favors the independence of Canada, but opposes its annexation to the United States. Goldwin is doubtless moved to this course by the desire to have a place of refuge close at hand, to which he can resort when he desires to ventilate his opinions upon the Alabama claims after a fashion which, according to his own notion of his own importance, should concentrate the entire force of our Government in an effort to suppress him.

REPUBLICANISM is still a power in Spain, and a cable telegram announces that some of the republican deputies have left Madrid to prepare for a grand liberal uprising in the northern and central provinces. The issue turns on the question whether the army will remain faithful to the present Government or join hands with the people. Prim and Serrano have a very strong hold upon their soldiers, and if this cannot be shaken they will probably remain masters of the situation until a monarch is chosen.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY has turned up at a female suffrage convention in St. Louis. It would be interesting to know who foots the bills for her travelling expenses. Doubtless the working women whom she was so anxious to "represent" at the late frothy Labor Convention in this city.

A Dusty Old Fellow.

When Charles Reade called upon the Harvard crew in London he was dressed in an old-fashioned suit of the pepper and salt variety of cloth, such as prudent mothers lay by for active young urchins for the sake of economy. While his hat and coat were shocking as to style, his pants were cut in the baggy Zouave style, the whole making him cut a ridiculous figure among the natty suits which most of their visitors affected. Mr. Reade added interest to his quaint appearance by bringing a copy of the *Police News* newspaper for the delectation of the members of the crew, who have been trying ever since to discover why he thought they would feel interested in the contents of that sheet.

Men who Overreach Themselves.

There are men here and there who are a little too smart, even for themselves. There is a will now under settlement in New York city, in which a rich old gentleman very effectually revenges himself upon a son-in-law. It happened that the son-in-law got some hold upon the old man whereby he compelled him to settle $100,000 upon his wife (the old man's daughter) before the affair was arranged. As in duty bound, the old gentleman ultimately paid the debt of nature, and, of course, the heirs were wide awake for the will. There were three daughters and one son, and the old man left to the son $1,000,000, to each of the two daughters $1,000,000, but to the daughter whose husband had played the trick upon him, nothing more than a receipt for the $100,000 paid to her smart husband.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

INTELLECTUAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

T. B. PUGH HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS ORGANIZED, FOR THE SEASON OF 1869-70, A SERIES OF INTELLECTUAL ENTERTAINMENTS, ENTITLED "THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES," THE PURPOSE BEING TO AFFORD THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA AN OPPORTUNITY, NEVER BEFORE PRESENTED, OF HEARING, IN A SINGLE COURSE OF LECTURES, THE AGGREGATE TALENT OF THE ENTIRE LECTURE FIELD.

TWENTY LECTURES IN TWO SERIES OF TEN EACH.

The course will consist of TWENTY LECTURES, divided into two series of ten each.

The 1ST SERIES OF TEN LECTURES will be delivered from October 19 to December 16, 1869. The 2D SERIES OF TEN LECTURES from February 1 to April 30, 1870.

THE TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED.

The subjects to be treated of will embrace HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, TRAVEL, HUMOR, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, and POLITICS; and the speakers selected for the task are recognized as "STARS" in their respective spheres.

LIST OF SPEAKERS ENGAGED.

Hon. Charles Sumner,	John G. Saxe,
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D.,	Rev. Robert Collyer, D.D.,
George William Curtis,	Hon. Richard O'Gorman,
Hon. S. S. Cox,	Bayard Taylor,
Ralph Waldo Emerson,	D. R. Locke (P. V. Nasby),
Prof. Robert E. Rogers,	Olive Logan,
Prof. Henry Morton,	Mark Twain,
R. J. De Cordova,	P. B. Du Chaillu,
Anna E. Dickinson,	Mrs. F. W. Lander (Reading).
Wendell Phillips,	

The First Series of Ten Lectures
TO BE GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

On Tuesday Evening, Oct. 19,
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.
Subject—" WHITED SEPULCHRES."
On Thursday Evening, October 21,
R. J. DE CORDOVA.
Subject—" THE SHAM FAMILY AT HOME."
On Monday Evening, October 25,
MISS OLIVE LOGAN.
Subject—"GIRLS."
On Wednesday Evening, October 27,
R. J. DE CORDOVA.
Subject—"OUR NEW CLERGYMAN."
On Monday Evening, November 29,
HON. S. S. COX.
Subject—"NEW ENGLAND TRANSCENDENTALISM."
On Wednesday Evening, December 1,
HON. CHARLES SUMNER.
Subject—"THE QUESTION OF CASTE."
On Friday Evening, December 3,
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D.
Subject—"CLEAR GRIT."
On Tuesday Evening, December 7,
MARK TWAIN.
Subject—"SANDWICH ISLANDS."
On Thursday Evening, December 9,
R. J. DE CORDOVA.
Subject—"WHIFFIN vs. SNIFFIN."
On Thursday Evening, December 16,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Subject—"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Professors ROGERS and MORTON will each give a lecture during the season, and supplementary to the regular course. Professor Rogers' subject will be "STEAM AND THE STEAM ENGINE."

Professor MORTON'S subject will be "SOLAR ECLIPSES." Both lectures will be illustrated by beautiful drawings, moving models, and brilliant and interesting experiments.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' DEPARTMENT.

P. B. DU CHAILLU, the famous African explorer, will give a series of three lectures to *the Young Folks, in day time*, on his adventures among the CANNIBALS, under the EQUATOR, and in the land of the OBONGOS. These lectures created a great sensation among the juveniles in New York and Boston last spring.

A MUSICAL PRELUDE.—Mr. Carl Sentz' New Parlor Orchestra will perform choice musical selections each evening from 7:30 to 8 o'clock.

SALE OF PRICES.

ADMISSION TO EACH LECTURE.....50 cents.
RESERVED SEATS TO EACH LECTURE.....75 "
ADMISSION TO AMPHITHEATRE.....25 "
RESERVED TICKETS FOR THE SERIES OF TEN LECTURES.....$5.

The sale of Reserved Season Tickets to the First Series will take place on Monday Morning, Oct. 11, commencing at 8 o'clock, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

The sale of Reserved Seats to the Single Lectures will commence on Tuesday Morning, Oct. 12, at the same hour. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A very neat and elegant little volume of 32 pages, containing a PROSPECTUS of the STAR COURSE and information of value to those proposing to attend the Lectures, may be had GRATUITOUSLY on application to J. E. Gould, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 10 7 thstu 2t

☞ A RELIABLE MAN WANTED FOR Secretary and Treasurer of a Company just organizing, which promises remunerative results. Address 1669 Post Office Box, with name and references. 10 6 3t 4p

☞ THE GREAT FAIR IN AID OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AT GERMANTOWN, Oct. 18 to 30, inclusive, at HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Tickets—Season, $1; Single admission, 25c.; Minors' season, 50c.; do. single admission, 15c.
Inaugural Festival at Academy of Music, MONDAY Evening, Oct 18. See amusement column. 10 7 thstu 3t

☞ A FAIR IN AID OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN
will be held at the Hall of the Philadelphia City Institute, N. E. corner of CHESNUT & EIGHTEENTH STREETS, commencing on MONDAY, October 11, and continuing one week. 10 6 9t

☞ JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.
PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 1869.
The general introductory to the course will be delivered by Professor JOSEPH PANCOAST, M. D., on MONDAY, 11th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M.
B. HOWARD RAND, M. D.,
10 7 3t Dean of Faculty.

☞ MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the
MORNING GLORY
BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES
keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
10 6 1m4p Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Will Address the People

OF

PHILADELPHIA

AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

BROAD STREET,

ON

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1869,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK. 10 7 3t

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.—Good workers, sold for want of use only. Apply at Stables of Knickerbocker Ice Company, TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets. 10 6 18trp*

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Governor,
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

Judge of the Supreme Court,
HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

City Treasurer,
JOSEPH F. MARCER.

City Commissioner,
THOMAS M. LOCKE.

Recorder of Deeds,
JOHN A. HOUSEMAN.

Prothonotary of the District Court,
CAPTAIN WILLIAM K. HOPKINS.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions,
THOMAS ASHTON.

Coroner,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Senator—First District,
WILLIAM W. WATT.

Assembly,
1st District—L. B. THOMAS.
2d District—GEORGE MAXWELL.
3d District—
4th District—WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th District—JOSEPH K. McCAMMON.
6th District—ROBERT C. GRAHAM.
7th District—ROBERT JOHNSTON.
8th District—JAMES V. STOKES.
9th District—JAMES BERRY.
10th District—Colonel ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11th District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
12th District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13th District—JOSEPH A. GEISZ.
14th District—JOHN CLOUD.
15th District—ADAM ALLBRIGHT.
16th District—Colonel MARSHALL C. HONG.
17th District—WATSON COMLY.
18th District—JAMES MILLER. 10 7 8 9 11

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets,
OCTOBER 7, 1869.
ORDER No. 8.

I. Members will assemble at Depot, Thirty-first and Chesnut streets,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1869,
to proceed to WEST CHESTER. Cars leave at 6:45 o'clock P. M., sharp.

II. Fare for the round trip, $1. Tickets to be had at the Hall on Friday.

By order of
GEORGE TRUMAN, JR.,
Chief Marshal.
JOSEPH K. McCAMMON, CALEB B. KIMBER, Ass't Marshals. 10 7 2t

CLOTHING.

Of all the Custom Departments

OF ALL THE LEADING CLOTHING HOUSES
IN THE UNITED STATES
OR ELSEWHERE,
THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF
The Great Brown Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
TAKES THE LEAD
AND
Challenges Competition!

Our stock of elegant piece goods of
FRENCH,
ENGLISH, and
AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
is altogether unsurpassed, and our facilities for cutting and making these superior goods in the finest style at the lowest price at which it is possible to afford them.

With such cutters as
ROCKHILL,
FURNELL,
AYRES,
RAAB,
LAUBSCH,
SWEENEY,
CLIFTON, and
SETH THOMAS,
We are ready to give the most unbounded satisfaction, in every respect, to the great army of gentlemen who want our Clothing.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OGDEN & HYATT,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 815 ARCH STREET.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.

TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET

One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. 9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

HOWELL, FINN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PAPER HANGINGS,

S. W. CORNER NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

9 16 thstu6t PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have in store a great variety of SHAWLS, at the lowest prices—

LONG BROCHE, OPEN CENTRES.
LONG BROCHE, FILLED CENTRES.
SQUARE BROCHE, OPEN CENTRES.
SQUARE BROCHE, FILLED CENTRES.
LONG BLACK THIBET.
STRIPE BLANKET SHAWLS.
RICH PLAID BLANKET SHAWLS.
DOIANS LA DEDOUINES.
LANDENBERGER'S ARABS.

FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.

SILK PLUSHES, all colors.
STRIPE ROMAN SATINS, FOR SASHES AND TRIMMINGS.
ROMAN SCARFS AND TIES.
4-4 SILK VELVETS.
SILK-FINISH VELVETEENS. 9 13 tuths3mrp

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1869,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

At Prices Below the Cost of Importation.

Poplins Reduced from $1 to 50c.
Do. from 87½ to 50 cents.
Do. from 75 to 37½ cents.
Rich Chameleon Silks at $1·50.
Black Gros Grain Silks at $1·75 and $2·00.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No 727 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPENING

AT THE

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,

No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above Arch street:

BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,

All which I offer at the lowest prices.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

CHAMELEON SATINS,

ROMAN SATINS,

BROCATELLE SILKS,

Entirely New, and Very Desirable.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 rp PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At moderate prices. With a choice selection of
NOVELTIES
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,

House-furnishing Dry Goods and
Importer of Hosiery,
Nos. 245 and 247 South ELEVENTH Street, above Sprace.

TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS!
From New York auction sales.
Below Chesnut and Eighth street prices.
Below importers' prices.
Damask Napkins $1·35, elsewhere $1·50 per dozen.
Towels, all linen, 12½c., size 20 by 30.
Two yards wide Table Damask, 75c., worth $1.
Pillow and Sheeting Linens at auction prices.

BLANKETS, WATER-PROOF FLANNEL!
All-wool Blankets, 2½ yards long, $4·25.
All-wool Blankets, 2¼ yards long, $5·50.
Marseilles Quilts, $2·00 up.
Honeycomb, Allendale and Germantown Spreads.
Water-proof for Cloaks, 80c., $1, $1·25 to $1·75.
Water-proof for Suits, gold, striped, and plaid.
Ballardvale Flannels, yard wide, 45c.
Red, Medicated, Gray, Opera, Shaker Flannels.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 75c., 87½c.
Ladies' "Iron Frame" Hose, very heavy, 37½c.
Ladies' extra heavy Undervests, 75c. up.
Gents' super stout Half Hose, 31c., heavy.
Children's Underwear in every variety.
Gents' Shirts and Drawers, 50c., 75c., $1 up.
Children's English Hose, extra long.

NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS, FRENCH MUSLINS!
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, fresh styles.
Hemstitched and Plain Hdkfs. in bargains.
London Cord Pique, 28c. 10 2s2t

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Opened To-day,
NEW and STYLISH STRIPE WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
MAGNIFICENT ARABS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Opened To-day,
FINE GRADES OPEN CENTRE BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS.
CLOSED CENTRE LONG; INDIA STYLE SQUARES

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Opened To-day,
THE BLUE AND GREEN McKENSEY PLAID.
WOOLLEN LONG SHAWLS.
McKENSEY SQUARE SHAWLS.
McKENSEY PLAIDS FOR DRESSES. 9 11 stuth4mrp

WINES.

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM XERES,

A very choice invoice of Amontillado and rich flavored

SHERRIES,

VINTAGE OF 1857,

From the celebrated house of Gonzales, Byass & Co

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.

Just received an invoice of
200 CASES
VERZENAY; GOLD LABEL
AND GOLD LABEL DRY.
QUARTS AND PINTS.
For sale by
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,
10 1 10trp Nos. 206 and 208 South FRONT Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE REOPENED THEIR STORE WITH A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

OF THE LATEST

FALL STYLES.

Orders for the celebrated make of

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

Will be promptly filled, as heretofore.
9 28 tuths4p1m

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travelers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. DREXEL, HARJES & CO.
New York. Paris. [3 10 4

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE CITY. Also to canvass the city.
The most liberal commission given. Apply or address No. 704 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 10 6 12t

A GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE in teaching desires a Situation as Principal of a School.
Address TEACHER, "Telegraph" Office. 10 7 thstu2t*

A PHYSICIAN WISHES AN OFFICE ON Chesnut, Walnut, or Spruce street, above Eleventh street. Address "S. R.," Germantown P. O. 10 7 2t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF rooms with private bath, etc., on second floor, also three others, communicating or single, at No. 1302 WALNUT Street. 10 2 2t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS.—A nicely furnished house on De Lancey Place, west of Eighteenth street. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 419 WALNUT Street. 10 7 3t*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Puritan's Daughter" by the Parepa-Rosa Troupe.

Last evening a large audience was attracted to the Academy of Music to witness the first performance in this city of Balfe's romantic opera of *The Puritan's Daughter*. The libretto is based upon the lively little drama of *Charles II*, which represents the adventures of the gay monarch and the "Earl of Rochester," who unwittingly place themselves in the power of certain Puritan conspirators, who are plotting for the overthrow of the monarchy and the re-establishment of the commonwealth. The King makes his escape, with the assistance of "Mary Wolf," the daughter of the Puritan leader, and he returns with a company of soldiers just in time to rescue "Rochester" and "Clifford," the lover of "Mary," upon whom the conspirators are about to wreak their vengeance. The piece has some good dramatic situations, and its romantic character well adapts it for musical treatment.

The Puritan's Daughter is a more ambitious work than *The Bohemian Girl*, and the author has evidently elaborated it with great care. As a musical composition it is of a higher grade than *The Bohemian Girl*, but it will never attain to the popularity of that work, although after the public become familiar with its merits it will be received with favor as an occasional performance. In *The Bohemian Girl* Balfe measured his full capabilities, and it has accordingly achieved a success superior to that of any other of his operas. It is full of pleasing melodies that enchant the not too critical ears of those who admire music without knowing or caring a great deal about the special qualities and technical merits that most delight the ears of educated musicians, and it is consequently a popular success. As a musical composition the *The Bohemian Girl* is about on a par with the works of Offenbach: it is very good of its kind, but although pleasing and popular, its quality is not of the very highest. Unfortunately the ambition of musicians, as well as of other artists, is sometimes far ahead of their abilities, and they produce works that are admirable in many ways, but through a lack of the subtle inspiration of genius they fail to make as good an impression as less pretentious efforts. This is the case with the *Puritan's Daughter*. The instrumentation is very fine, the airs scattered through it are pleasing, and the concerted passages are full of merit. In spite of these excellencies, however, the opera lacks the animation and spirit that have secured applause for less excellent compositions, and there is nothing in it calculated to excite much enthusiasm.

The performance last evening was up to a high standard of excellence, and the favorable impression made by the opera was due, in a very great measure, to the able efforts of Madame Rosa and her talented company. Madame Rosa herself sang the *role* of "Mary Wolf," the Puritan's daughter, with fine expression, and her superb voice was heard to advantage in the arias that fell to her share.

Mr. Campbell personated the Puritan "Colonel Wolf" in excellent style, and Mr. Castle made an admirable representative of the "Earl of Rochester." Mr. Laurence, as "Clifford," sang with more animation than he did on Tuesday evening; but his performance would still have been improved by a little more animation. Miss Stockton also showed an improvement in the part of "Jessie" over her effort of the previous evening; and although the *role* is a small one, she filled it with care and good taste. Mr. Gustavus Hall would have made his personation of "Charles II" more acceptable by infusing a little more energy into his style. The gay monarch was rather a rapid youth, and as such Mr. Hall scarcely represented him. Mr. Howard gave a good personation of "Seymour," a dashing buccaneer of the Spanish main; and Mr. Seguin, who made his first appearance this season, made the most of the small comic part of "Ralph." The choruses were sung in capital style, and the orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Carl Rosa, was equally efficient.

The Star Course of Lectures.

Mr. Pugh has now completed all his arrangements for his "Star" course of lectures, and the enterprise will undoubtedly be a brilliant success. It was a happy thought to make a combination of the most celebrated lecturers in the country, and Mr. Pugh's reputation as a skilful manager of first-class entertainments, no less than the list of names embraced in his list of lectures, is a guarantee that this course will in all respects meet the expectations of the most sanguine. There is a very large class of persons who, for various reasons, never patronize the theatres or the ordinary round of winter amusements, and to these good lectures are always welcome. But the opportunities to hear first-class orators have been wide-spread and uncertain, and in the rare instances where courses have been organized, the names presented have not been of equal, or of anything approaching equal, merit. The lists have scarcely ever included more than six speakers, and of these but one or two have ever been really great lecturers; the superiority of this fractional part being relied upon to carry through a supernumbent load of dullness and commonplace. This short-sighted policy will defeat any enterprise; for experience has shown that although the public loves to attend lectures, it will have the best or none at all. Amiable mediocrity is the thing it abhors; and the well-meaning but nerveless race of small declaimers is thrust impatiently aside. On the other hand, the vigorous man, with an impressive manner, a resonant voice, and with something to say,—*that* man will be heard, and will meet with a response.

In organizing the Star Course of Lectures in Philadelphia, for the season of 1869-70, the object has been to afford the community an opportunity, never before presented, of hearing, in a single course of lectures, the aggregate talent of the entire lecture field.

The supply of lecturers is limited. Dr. Holmes said recently—and his utterances on this subject are considered almost oracular—that "there are hardly more than twenty-five lecturers in the country whom the public considers it a privilege worth paying for to hear." The general public understands this thing about as well as the professional man. People of intelligence, those *au fait* in literary and society affairs, can readily name the members of this small but choice army. Such parts of it as are available have been secured for this course; which, it is confidently asserted, represents, more fairly than any similar enterprise has ever done, the brain power and progress of the American people.

The course projected by Mr. Pugh will present a sufficient variety to satisfy all tastes, as will be seen from the following list of speakers engaged:—

Hon. Charles Sumner; Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.; George William Curtis; Hon. S. S. Cox; Ralph Waldo Emerson; Professor Robert E. Rogers; Professor Henry Morton; R. J. De Cordova; Anna E. Dickinson; Wendell Phillips; John G. Saxe; Rev. Robert Collyer, D. D.; Bayard Taylor; D. R. Locke (Nasby); Olive Logan; Mark Twain; and P. B. Du Chaillu.

To relieve the tedium of waiting for the lecturers to appear, Mr. Pugh has engaged Carl Sentz' new "Parlor Orchestra," which will play choice musical selections every evening from half-past seven until eight o'clock.

No enterprise of corresponding magnitude and importance has ever been undertaken in this city; but as the entertainment offered is first class, there is no doubt that the result will be equally gratifying to the manager and the public.

The lectures will be given at the Academy of Music, commencing on Tuesday, Oct. 19, when Miss Anna Dickinson will discourse on the subject of "Whited Sepulchres."

We call attention to the following card, by which it will be seen that Mr. Pugh's enterprise is endorsed by some of our most prominent citizens:—

"Mr. Pugh is permitted to publish the following letter, addressed to him and signed by his Honor, the Mayor of the city, Chief Justice Thompson and Associate Justice Read, of the Supreme Bench; Hon. Judges Joseph Allison, F. Carroll Brewster, James R. Ludlow, William S. Peirce, and other prominent and well-known citizens of Philadelphia. He begs to return these gentlemen his sincere thanks, and to give them the assurance that the programme, as announced, will be followed faithfully and to the uttermost.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1869.—T. B. Pugh—Dear Sir:—We learn with pleasure your purpose to organize, during the coming season, in Philadelphia, a series of intellectual entertainments, entitled "The Star Course of Lectures." Your well-known reputation as a successful manager of select public amusements, and your projection of the recent very brilliant series of Shakespearian Readings in this country by Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, should be a sufficient guarantee of the success of the present enterprise.

"Respectfully, yours

"Daniel M. Fox, James Thompson, John M. Read Joseph Allison, F. Carroll Brewster, James R. Ludlow, William S. Peirce, Henry M. Phillips, E. W. Clark, Constant Guillou, J. M. Robb, William Strong, Henry H. Bingham, Edward Penington, Jr., J. B. Lippincott, George H. Boker, A. Hart, William Rotch Wister, William H. Furness, James W. White, Joseph W. Drexel, W. C. Houston."

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Balfe's opera of *The Bohemian Girl* will be performed this evening, with Miss Rose Hersee as "Arline." Mr. Nordblom, a new Swedish tenor, will make his debut in the *role* of "Thaddeus." The other parts will be represented by Messrs. Campbell, Seguin, De Solla, and Miss Stockton.

To-morrow evening *The Puritan's Daughter* will be repeated, and at the matinee on Saturday *Martana*.

AT THE CHESNUT *Our American Cousin* will be repeated this evening, and those of our playgoers who can enjoy a thoroughly-amusing piece like this, when acted by a company of good artists, should see it before it is withdrawn.

On Monday next T. W. Robertson's comedy of *Home* will be produced. This play has never been represented in this city, and as it is very highly spoken of, it will undoubtedly attract large audiences. It will be placed upon the stage with all the care and good taste that distinguish the management of this theatre.

Boucicault's drama of *Hunted Down* is announced as in preparation.

AT THE WALNUT Bulwer's drama of *Richelieu* will be performed this evening, with Mr. Booth in the leading *role*. To-morrow evening *Othello* will be given, and at the matinee on Saturday *The Lady of Lyons*. Shakespeare's tragedy of *Richard III* is announced for Saturday evening.

AT THE ARCH Boucicault's drama of *Formosa* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS is in full operation now on Eighth street, between Race and Vine, and the interior of the tent every afternoon and evening presents an appearance that carries joy to the hearts of the managers as well as the public. The public are in a state of healthy excitement and jubilation over the wonders of the ring, and the management feels inclined to take a roseate view of the situation, as they survey the crowded benches and estimate the number of greenbacks that they represent. It is perhaps a little unfortunate that the opera and the circus should both be in full blast at the same time—for what is Parepa's vocalization alongside of the dashing equestrianism of Madlle Carlotta de Berg?—and, as a matter of course, the receipts of the tent have eaten into those of the Academy of Music. When the grand opera and the circus are brought into direct competition, one of them must suffer, and such is the condition of our æsthetic tastes that the crack of the ringmaster's whip has a greater fascination for those who will not confess to more than a sneaking fondness for the odor of sawdust than the sound of Carl Rosa's violin. We have more than a sneaking likeness for the circus, and a good troupe like the one now performing in this city affords excellent entertainment for the children of larger growth as well as for the juveniles who have not numbered a dozen years, and who have an ill-conceived hankering to follow the business of clown, and appear before the public in as favorable a light as do Sam. Long and Whittaker, or to brave the lions in their den as does Mr. Pearce. Wednesday afternoon we visited the circus, and found the spacious tent filled with an audience three-fourths of whom were youngsters in a high state of excitement and exultation as the horses dashed around the ring, the trick ponies and mules cut their queer capers, and the clowns garnished all with a flow of jokes that required no intellectual effort to see where the laugh came in. The performance was an excellent one, and it was at once varied and attractive. Madlle de Berg, the leading equestrienne, is a dashing rider, and her performance is one of the great features of the entertainment. Mr. James Carter, the bare-back rider, Mr. Watson, Miss Jeannette Watson, and Master Charles Conrad are all fine performers, and they were much applauded. Mr. Charles Conrad and his two sons, the youngest of whom is a comical little fellow about three years old, executed some astonishing acrobatic feats, and the two comiques, Shappy and Whitney, did some laughable tumbling in the ring, and went through with some difficult evolutions on the trapeze. The performing poodles introduced by Mr. Charles Conrad are funny, and the great trick horse Canary shows wonderful intelligence. These bright afternoons make a visit to the circus a genuine pleasure, and the fathers of families ought to take advantage of them to give their youngsters a treat that they will remember for many a day. Some persons have an idea that the circus is necessarily a vulgar entertainment. This is a mistake, for there is nothing said or done that can give the slightest offense to the most fastidious; but the performances can give a great amount of harmless pleasure, such as children have a right to be indulged in. The evening performances are, of course, more largely attended by adults, but the character of the entertainment is the same at all times; and we recommend the circus to all who can appreciate fine horsemanship and harmless fun.

To-morrow there will be another grand parade through the streets of the northeastern section of the city, over the following route:—

Through Eighth to Green, down Green to Third, up Third to Germantown road, to Oxford, to Second, down Second to Vine, and thence up Vine to the place of exhibition.

By special request of Mayor Fox the lion will be firmly secured during the passage of the parade through the streets.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS—*A fine assortment of these useful and useful garments, better in fit and style than any others ready-made in Philadelphia, at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere. Also, a full stock of all kinds* MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING, READY-MADE, *and of Materials in the Piece, to be made to order, comprising many entirely new and choice styles.*

Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.

HALFWAY BETWEEN / Fifth and / Sixth streets. \ BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

A VERY FULL and choice stock of Ready-made Clothing, at the lowest rates, may be found at

CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

FALL OVERCOATS used to be regarded as a luxury which only a few might pretend to, but in these last days they are being got up so cheap at Oak Hall that every man begins to feel that he must have one. They are certainly a great convenience, and that at very little expense, say six or seven dollars, at Wanamaker & Brown's.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE EXHAUSTED SYSTEM.—Summer is a debilitating season, and the sudden change of temperature which takes place at this period of the year finds the healthiest of us considerably enervated by the preceding heat, and the weakly and delicate almost prostrated. This is not a favorable condition in which to encounter the raw cold winds of October and its chilling fogs and night damps, and consequently intermittent fever, dysentery, bilious attacks, and rheumatism are more or less prevalent everywhere, but especially in localities where the atmosphere is naturally unwholesome. In order to avoid the dangers arising from these causes, the exhausted system should now be renovated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and exhilarants regulates the secretions while it renews the strength, and purifies the fluids of the body while it gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. Free from the unpleasant flavor which renders the ordinary tonics so repulsive, composed of extracts and juices of the choicest vegetable invigorants and correctives, mingled with a diffusive stimulant from which every noxious element has been expelled, this renowned preparation is, in all respects, the very best medicine of its kind that the world has ever known. Such is the opinion of distinguished members of the medical profession, and the general verdict of the public, after an experience of twenty years, during which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has attained a greater popularity and a more extensive sale than any specific ever advertised in the columns of the American press.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Magdelain, 47 casks White French China, the celebrated palm shape.

Will be sold at their usually low prices.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Shakespeare, an immense stock of Lava Goods, all new designs, which they are offering at unprecedentedly low prices.

But don't take our word for it.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have, received all those fine Show Pieces bought by Mr. Gay in Europe. They were all purchased under factory prices, and will be sold correspondingly low. Call and see them.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, per steamer Helvetia, the first instalment of the immense stock of goods purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe. If you have a desire to be astonished, call and see the prices. They will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Northern Queen, another large invoice of Bohemian Glass Ware.

They have now the finest assortment of that class of goods ever seen in Philadelphia. If you don't credit our statement, go and see for yourselves.

Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

Fall Overcoats from $6·50 to $25.

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This is one of the most useful garments any one can have for cool mornings and evenings and chilly days. We are prepared to show the new styles of Fall and Winter Wear, and have the LARGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST Stock of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GREBLE—DREER.—On Wednesday, the 6th instant, by Rev. H. Augustus Smith, EDWIN GREBLE, Jr., to Miss MARY L., daughter of Henry A. Dreer. No cards.

HERRON—MILLER.—On the 5th instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. JOHN HERRON to Miss SUSAN MILLER, both of this city.

MICHENER—MARPLE.—At the Twelfth Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 817 S. Eleventh street, on the evening of the 5th instant, by Rev. J. E. Smith, Mr. WILLIAM G. MICHENER, of this city, and Miss EDITH A. MARPLE, of Germantown, Pa.

DIED.

HARDY.—On the 3d instant, JOHN D. HARDY, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Fourth and Monroe streets, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to St. Mary's Church.

SWIFT.—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, LEWIS SWIFT, Esq., of Croydon Lodge, Bucks county, Pa.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will meet the 10·15 and 11 o'clock trains at Bristol.

TRACY.—On the 5th instant, after a lingering illness, CHARLOTTE, wife of the late George Tracy, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1311 Jeffers'n street, on Saturday morning, the 9th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

10 4 1stuthsrp K. S. EARLEY

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

IMMENSE SUCCESS. THE MAMMOTH PAVILION CROWDED, OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS. THE LARGEST CIRCUS ON THIS CONTINENT. FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY. ON THE ILLUMINATED GROUNDS, EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, 2½ and 7½ P. M. Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock.

The performances are fully equal to the splendors of any street display. ALL THE CELEBRATED ARTISTES from the principal arenas and hippodromes of Europe. Riders, Vaulters, Gymnasts, Lady and Gentlemen Performers, etc.

MR. PEARCE, THE CELEBRATED LION TAMER, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD LIONS, at the close of each performance, and feed them in the presence of the audience.

REMEMBER! REMEMBER!! A PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON!! A PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!

Admission, 50 cents; Children under 10 years, 25 cents. Due notice of the Third Parade will be given with the route. 10 7 2s

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,

Are daily receiving large additions to their stock of

Woollens for Men, Boys and Ladies.

CASSIMERES, All-wool, from 75 cents upwards
BEAUTIFUL NEW PLAID CASSIMERES.
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS, from $3 upwards.
FROSTED CHINCHILLA AND FUR BEAVERS.
VELVET BEAVERS AND ASTRACHANS.
CORDUROYS, all colors; SATINETS AND KENTUCKY JEANS.
IMPERIAL PLAID CLOAKINGS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVETEENS, all colors and qualities.
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES, WHITE, SCARLET, AND SKY-BLUE CLOTHS AND CHINCHILLAS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC.

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"I trust this volume will reach every woman in the land."—*Surgeon-General Hammond.*

"Written with a careful respect at all points to the great interests of morality."—*Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D.*

"The wide circulation of the book will be a great benefit to the community."—*Dr. Edwin M. Snow.*

"Calculated to elevate the morals of the nineteenth century, and to enable mothers to discharge faithfully the duties they owe their children."—*Rev. George Bringhurst, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia.*

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SCHENCK'S COLUMN.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

"Facts are stubborn things," and it is to facts alone that it is desired to direct the attention of the readers of this article.

Many years of severe and thorough practical trial have demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt the fact that the medicines prepared by me, and known as SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, have proved extraordinarily successful in the cure of diseases of the Pulmonary organs, or what is usually termed CONSUMPTION.

I am fully aware that there are many persons whose prejudices rule them so completely that "proofs strong as Holy Writ" would fail to convince them of the efficacy of my remedies; and that there are others who, under no circumstances, could be prevailed upon to admit their merits, simply because such an admission would prove detrimental to their particular personal interests.

Fortunately for the welfare of mankind, these doubting people form a comparatively small portion of the community at large. They are to be found here and there, but, compared with the great mass of the world's population, their numbers are so small that I dismiss them, and address myself to those who are willing to listen to the dictates of reason, and who are disposed to admit the strong logic of well-established facts.

We are told almost daily that *Consumption*, the scourge of the American people, is incurable; that a man whose lungs are diseased must be given over to die; that he must abandon hope; and that the arrangement of his temporal as well as spiritual affairs should claim his earliest attention. If there were not facts as undeniable as that the sun will shine in a clear heaven at midday to controvert these random and not unfrequently harmful assertions, I should feel unwilling to take up the gage of battle against them; but, fortified with results—*facts*—which neither theory nor mere assertion can overturn, I propose to prove that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED, and that the medicines I prepare—THE MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP—will, if used in strict accordance with the directions, in a majority of cases effect that which the faculty pronounces impossible—*they will cure Consumption.*

An ounce of solid fact is worth a pound of theory. Let me, therefore, present the facts connected with my own individual experience. Many years ago I was a confirmed consumptive, and, like thousands of other unfortunates, was given up to die. Eminent physicians pronounced my case a hopeless one, and told me that if I had any preparations to make for the final solemn event, that I had better make them speedily. I believed this just as confidently as did the persons who thus affectionately informed me that my days were numbered and that recovery was impossible. Still, the desire to live lingered in my bosom. I was young, and clung to life with the same tenacity that young men, and old men too, ordinarily do. I did not feel willing to abandon hope as long as a single vestige of it remained. I had full faith in the sad information conveyed to me by my physicians, but still there was a lingering belief that something could be done, though I knew not in what direction to seek for the much-desired relief.

It was at this gloomy and eventful period of my history that I first learned of the roots and herbs from which my remedies for this dreaded disease are now prepared. I procured and used them, and, to the utter amazement of all—physicians, friends, and neighbors—began to improve. My entire system commenced to undergo a complete renovation. Expectoration, which formerly had been difficult and painful, now became comparatively easy. I threw off daily large quantities of offensive yellow matter. At the same time my long-lost appetite returned. I ate freely of such food as was palatable to me, and which was at the same time nutritious and wholesome. Expectoration became less copious and less offensive; exhausting night sweats ceased; the racking and harassing cough abated; the fever broke; the pain departed; flesh planted itself on my sadly-wasted frame, and with flesh came strength and full health. From a mere skeleton I became a stout, strong, robust man, and I have maintained both strength and flesh to this day. I weigh two hundred and thirty-five pounds; I am blest with an appetite vouchsafed to but few men, while my digestive organs are amply equal to all the requirements of a healthful condition of my system.

Now, be it remembered, all these wonderful changes were wrought by the use of the medicines I prepare—MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP. A cure seemingly so miraculous naturally created astonishment in the minds of those who knew me. I was literally besieged on all sides. I had visitors daily who besought me to give them the remedies which had wrought the wonderful restoration and had wrested me from the very jaws of death. Letters were received by scores importuning me to impart the secret and inform the writers where the specifics for consumption could be obtained. Others, who were too weak to travel, not satisfied with writing, sent for and consulted me in regard to their cases. To all these applications I responded as I was able.

I had fully regained my health, and gratitude for the happy result prompted me to turn my attention to the science of medicine, with the hope of thereby being able to be of service to my suffering fellow-creatures. I devoted myself closely to my studies, and more especially to that branch of them relating to the terrible disease from which I had suffered so long and so much. I investigated it in all its fearful phases, in order to assure myself that my case was not an exceptional one. The closer my investigations the more satisfactory were my conclusions. I felt convinced that tens of thousands of my fellow-creatures were dying annually from consumption whose cases were not as desperate and apparently hopeless as mine had been, and I argued from this that remedies which had proven so effective with me would prove equally so with others. I prepared my medicines in a pleasant and attractive form, and announced them to the world. The results are well known. Thousands of suffering men, women, and children, who were on their way to the grave, have been cured, and are to-day living evidences of the fact that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED; and I think I may say, without arrogating to myself any more than is justly my due, that I have had as much experience in the treatment of consumption as any other person in the country, and that my success has been wonderfully great.

Let the reader remember that these are not mere fancied statements. They are positive living facts of which I am the living evidence.

There is an old adage which says, "What has been done may be done." I have been completely cured of consumption by the remedies I now offer to the public. Thousands of others have testified to similar happy results from their use, and thousands of others still might be benefitted as I have been could they but be prevailed upon to try the virtue of *The Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic,* and *Pulmonic Syrup.* All that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of their merits is a fair trial.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see me personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose I am personally at my PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, corner of Commerce, EVERY SATURDAY.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the price is five dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

WEDDING SILKS.

WHITE SATINS,
WHITE MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WHITE GROS DE LONDRES,
WHITE GROS GRAINS,
WHITE TAFFETAS,
WHITE POULT DE SOIES,

With a Complete Line of all the NEW SHADES FOR EVENING.

BLACK SILKS

OF EVERY QUALITY AND FINISH,

From $2 per yard to $10 per yard.

These Goods have been ordered expressly for our retail trade, and will be sold

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

10 2 stuthst PHILADELPHIA

CLAN PLAIDS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Would call special attention to their splendid assortment of these FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present season, in various grades.

NOVEL FABRICS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

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THE ATROCITIES OF LOPEZ.

We quote the following from a notice in the London *Athenæum* of a "Narrative of Personal Experiences Among the Paraguayans," by George Frederick Masterman, which has just been published in London:—

It appears from the statements scattered over Mr. Masterman's volume, that Lopez massacred 1500 to 2000 prisoners of war in one day; that he shot his younger brother after having him cut almost to pieces; that he had the husband of one of his sisters shot in her presence, after the husband of his other sister had died under torture; and that when his two sisters, whom he forced to be present at the execution, gave vent to their feelings, he had them flogged in a manner outraging decency and humanity. A thousand, and even two thousand, lashes are said to have been given to some of the prisoners. Others were taken to the front of the army, and then informed with regret that some movement of the enemy made it necessary to shoot them. One prisoner was crucified horizontally under Mr. Masterman's window. On the march an old man happened to fall; he was at once stripped and thrashed by two corporals till he staggered to his feet, and hurried forward as fast as his fetters would permit; then when he stumbled again, an officer, after striking him several times with his sword, stamped on his head till his white hair was dabbled in blood. The torture to which most of the prisoners, from Lopez's own brother and his former ministers down to the humblest rank, were subjected, reminds us of passages in Mr. Ainsworth's "Tower of London." We quote the description given by a friend of Mr. Masterman's:—

"The torture is as follows, and this is how I suffered it: I sat on the ground with my knees up, my legs were first tied tightly together, and then my hands behind me, with the palms outwards. A musket was then fastened under my knees; six more of them, tied together in a bundle, were then put on my shoulders, and then they were looped together with hide ropes at one end; they then made a running loop on the other side, from the lower musket to the other; and two soldiers hauling on the end of it, forced my face down to my knees, and secured it so. The effect was as follows:—First, the feet went to sleep, then a tingling commenced in the toes, gradually extending to the knees, and the same in the hands and arms, and increased until the agony was unbearable. My tongue swelled up, and I thought that my jaws would have been displaced; I lost all feeling in one side of my face for a fortnight afterwards. The suffering was dreadful; I should certainly have confessed if I had had anything to confess, and I have no doubt many would acknowledge or invent anything to escape bearing the horrible agony of this torment. I remained two hours as I have described, and I considered myself fortunate in escaping then; for many were put in the *uruguayana* twice, and others six times, and with eight muskets on the nape of the neck."

Mr. Masterman himself was tortured thus till he fainted, and to avoid a repetition of such sufferings, he made what professed to be a full confession. As he knew nothing against the persons whom he was required to implicate, of course he had to invent, and any failures of invention were stimulated by the reappearance of the bundle of ropes and muskets. It may be a question for moralists whether Mr. Masterman was right in thus giving way, or was bound to resist to the utmost. We do not feel called upon to express an opinion further than this, namely, that much as we admire the early martyrs, we cannot think that Mr. Masterman was placed in a position at all analogous. It was merely for the satisfaction of Lopez that he was called upon to invent. The people whom he was required to implicate were either dead or safely out of the country. Perhaps it was not necessary for him to boast that he did lie more than was actually indispensable, while others lied freely. There we come to a question of degree, which is still more likely to involve us in casuistry. It seems, indeed, that one of Mr. Masterman's fellow-prisoners gave in on the mere threat of torture, invented recklessly, involved everybody else in his confessions, and boasted about it afterwards. "I floated with the current," says Mr. Masterman; "sometimes battling and struggling with my whole strength against it; but he swam vigorously. Except in saying that I believed in the existence of a plot, that Mr. Washburn was the chief of it, and that I had been invited to join it, the whole of my evidence was perfectly true. He, on the other hand, invented exactly in proportion to the pressure put upon him; and, more than this, with a hardihood scarcely credible, he informed me that he had supplied every missing link in the evidence, not only against Mr. Washburn, but all the accused, excepting myself, then in existence, and, worse than all, was proud of it." We presume he was only proud of it because it saved him from the muskets, and he thought it was best to act on the motto *pecca fortiter*. "Was there any truth in your depositions?" asked Mr. Masterman of another fellow-prisoner. "No, no—lies, all lies, from beginning to end," was the answer. "Why did you tell them?" asked Mr. Masterman, as he himself says, rather unnecessarily. "That terrible Father Maiz," was the reply, "tortured me in the *uruguayana* on three successive days, and then smashed my fingers with a mallet." As Mr. Masterman was only tortured once, and his fingers were not smashed, this prisoner might have blamed him in turn for yielding too readily. But instead of that, he told him he had done well to confess. It was in the same spirit that the relations of all who deserted from the Paraguayan army were forced to publish letters, cursing and disowning them. A wife who thus disclaimed her husband was asked by Mr. Masterman how she could have written such a letter. "To save my children," she replied. "It is all false; you know I love my husband dearly, but, senor, what would you?"

The picture of Mr. Masterman gives us of his life in prison is far more cheerful than these scenes of horror. He was confined, indeed, in a dark and damp cell, and he could get no sleep at nights, because the sentries had to cry out at the top of their voices every quarter of an hour, to show that they were not asleep. The caution was not unnecessary, as some of the sentries were mere boys, not more than ten or twelve years old. "Once," says Mr. Masterman, "I saw a chubby, flaxen-haired boy holding his musket like a pole before him, the tears running down his cheeks, trying to weep silently, but a big sob shook him at intervals. I asked him in a whisper what was the matter. 'I want to go home to my mother,' he whimpered most unheroically, 'and I am afraid of the dark.' Poor little fellow! I thought; you are even more miserable than I." Mr. Masterman watched fights between spiders and scorpions with great interest, killed cockroaches that were escaping from scorpions, and then killed the scorpions that were in pursuit, admired the industry and resources of spiders, and learned to catch and stroke them till they almost purred with pleasure. It is not in his prison only that Mr. Masterman is an acute observer. His incidental sketches of Paraguayan life and manners, of the scenery of the river and of the Cordilleras, of long rides during the day and dances lasting all night, relieve the sombre tints of cruelty and oppression. We see the Paraguayan grisettes seated on their door-steps passing alternately a comb and a candle through their hair, and we know that the candle, which is made of fresh suet, has been rescued from some cook who would have used it for frying a cutlet. Here is Mr. Masterman's sketch of the scenery of the river:—

"If, when the Paraguay is ascended, it should be at flood, the view is but of endless swamps, covered with *camalote* and other aquatic plants, or half-drowned trees showing their tops above the water, and only upheld by the twisted cables of lianas which bind them firmly to each other, or else floating in natural rafts, corded and moored by their tangled strands. The tepid water between them is almost hidden by white and blue lilies, or the broad leaves and snowy flowers of their queen, the Victoria Regia. Flocks of small aquatic birds are seen, it is true, fishing amidst the network of creepers and branches, but they give no animation to the scene, and utter no sound save a low, warning cry of alarm, if we approach them too nearly. It is only at sunset, when the parrots are flying back after a raid on the orange trees, that the death-like silence is broken. Their harsh screams, softened by distance, as they wing their way far overhead, then sound almost musical, and light and life seem to fade out together, as the red disc disappears and the last straggler passes."

Mr. Masterman tells some strange stories of the ignorance of the Paraguayan priests, and of the religious condition of the people. Some dolls he took out from England as playthings for children were at once appropriated by the elders, and made into fashionable saints; while the contents of a Noah's ark were arranged on an altar to represent the procession of the Magi, Shem, Ham, and Japhet in their cylindrical wooden coats doing duty for the three kings themselves. One of the children of Lopez's mistress was playing with his ark in the presence of his mother and her guests, when he began to cry, and being asked what was the matter, said he could not find Japhet. Sure enough, one of the three sons was missing, and the child was scolded. But the Bishop of Paraguay, who was present, arrested the flood of maternal wrath, saying in his blandest tones, and with an air of paternal correction, "Pardon me, Senora, there could not have been three, for you know that Noah had only two sons, Cain and Abel." The same ecclesiastic, together with Lopez himself, was drawn out by Mr. Masterman on the exhibition of a magic-lantern:—

"Many of the slides represented battle scenes from the recent Franco-Italian campaign, but we took the liberty of rechristening some of them thus:—'Battle of Copenhagen, between the Persians and the Dutch.' 'Ah! that was a terrible affair,' said Lopez, patronizingly, to the Bishop. 'The field of Trafalgar after the battle. Mamelukes removing the wounded.' 'What Christian humanity, sire!' softly observed the Bishop. And so we went on. 'Capture of the Jungfrau in the final charge at Magenta,' cried Thompson, with an unsteady voice, and kicking my shins under the table, and 'Death of General Orders at the moment of victory,' was the title of the next, which sounded very imposing in Spanish, and closed the series. Then came the comic slides, when the Bishop was very nearly the death of us. There was light enough reflected from the screen to see him distinctly and his contortions, as he tried with handkerchief stuffed in his mouth to stifle his laughter, were excruciatingly diverting. He dared not laugh out, yet his delight at the figures, especially at one, where the nose of a dwarf gradually reached portentous dimensions, was utterly beyond his control."

There must have been a rather dangerous delight in thus deceiving the brutal Dictator whose word sent thousands to prison and to the rack, and in coupling with him one of his tools, who had risen by acting the spy and the informer. It is possible that this joke was remembered against Mr. Masterman when he was arrested for a trivial cause, and when he was forced to invent confessions under torture. But it would be idle to speculate on the motives which influenced Lopez. We wish Mr. Masterman had some more vivid satisfaction than the thought that he had played a trick on a tiger and a jackal.

AWFUL ELUCIDATION.

The Nuremburg Museum of Torture—Horrible Relics of the Last Century—Extraordinary Expose.

A correspondent writes as follows from Nuremburg to the New York *Journal of Commerce*:—

There is here a collection of memorials of the "good old days," which I believe cannot be matched elsewhere in its way. There is no other "iron maiden" that I have heard of except perhaps one in a private museum in an out-of-the-way place south of Vienna. I could not find any at Ratisbon nor at Prague, which cities are supposed to have been blessed with one each. Certainly such a variety of torture tools does not exist elsewhere, unless it is hidden somewhere in Spain. At any rate these are worthy of a special notice. Under the Rathaus are a number of dungeons, one of them a torture chamber, which have not been used since the early part of this century, and are now pretty much filled with mud and rubbish. The smaller instruments of torture are collected in a room of the castle, where they are hung on the walls, and stand on the floor. It is a formidable collection in number and character—too many, even, to mention particularly. There are all sorts of screws for squeezing fingers, limbs, or the body; whips of knotted cord, of wire, and of cord, to which are fastened square bits of iron holding sharp points a quarter of an inch in length; frames of wood and iron to confine the body in uncomfortable postures; artistic gouges for taking out eyes; a claw-shaped thing for tearing women's breasts; irons for burning the flesh; knives for cutting; masks for compressing the face and head; an ingenious instrument called the "Spanish pear," which, being put into the mouth, was opened in four quarters with a spring, and held the mouth distended; a machine for smashing thumbs; an executioner's sword, straight, double-edged and heavy, which has cut off more than three hundred heads, and, to finish the exhibition, my conductress opened a box looking like a violin case and produced a human skull through which was still thrust the iron spike by which it had been fastened to the city gate. This museum of artistic Devil's tools is made up of articles which I was assured were used up to the present century, in the council house of the free, Protestant city of Nuremberg—and these were only the minor articles for light penalties in their code. Following the wall of the city towards the west for a quarter of a mile I came to a grated door let into the wall. Now let us see what sort of revel the worthy burghers held in these secret chambers before the nineteenth century. We find down here a double pillory (for two persons at once), which formerly stood in the court of the Rathaus, and some other things which were used publicly. There is a "Spanish ass," a thick, upright plank, the upper end being a smooth, sharp edge, on which the victim was set astride, and heavy weights fastened to the feet. An arm chair, the seat thickly studded with blunt spikes. A stout strap confined the body, and others fastened the arms along the sides of the machine; weights were suspended from the legs and laid in the lap, and a roller with three sharp edges was rubbed up and down the arms. Sundry other things are ingeniously contrived to confine the head and shoulders and to weigh down the muscles. Further on, in another room, is a cradle thickly studded on the inside with blunt spikes. In this the victim was fastened naked and rocked; it was especially for women, and my guide remembered the last person so punished. Then we come to the rack, a board on which the body was strapped; and cords connecting with a windlass at one end, by which the limbs were stretched; and the "ladder," the rounds made of sharp-edged rollers, with ropes through pulleys in the roof of the upper end, so that the body could be pulled up and down over the rollers, weights being added to increase the pressure. Then our guide led us off through a passage at right angles to these dungeons; then turning sharply to the left and again to the right, introduced us to the execution room. It is a small room, hewed in the solid rock, with no outlet but the zigzag passage by which we reached it, and which was closed by six heavy doors. We should be in total darkness but for our guide's candle, and those she has left at each turning as we came in. Hope could not follow a victim here. The executioner's chair and sword standing in a corner of this room were last used in 1829. Near the opposite corner stands the "Eisener Jungfrau," the iron maiden. Outwardly it is the figure of a woman darkly clothed in the old costume, with many ruffs or collars. The figure is hollow and lined with sheet-iron. Two doors opening in front the whole length of the woman reveal all the mystery, but our guide likes to tell her story. This is the gem of her recollection:—"They stood the man up in there with his hands tied behind him; you see here, in these doors, the spikes" (thick, sharp irons four inches long); "there are twenty-three of them—one for each eye, and they all come above here" (touching her belt), "and see here where the back of the head came, all the iron is broken off, and there is hair there now." She closed the doors slowly that we might see the points where the spikes would stick, and stepping back, lifted a long jack-screw, one end of which was secured to the wall and the other made to fit the curve of the figure. "See here, how they made the doors shut. This little handle pushes out the screw further and further, and the doors must come together." Then she swung the doors open again, and, stooping, drew an iron bolt, and the floor opened under the "Jungfrau." "Look here" (thrusting her candle down the abyss), "you see water down there—it is eighteen feet below, and now it is all mud; but there was a canal there, and under here was a machine with knives that cut the man into little bits and they dropped into the canal—that was all." Quietly the woman closes the trap, placing her candle on the floor, adjusts the doors of the "Jungfrau," and darts off to the dark corner where the executioner's tools stand, returning with something in her hand, and, picking upon the candle, says:—"See here, this skull was picked up in the mud down there in the canal—you see where the two spikes went into the eyes." It is a brown-stained human skull, the bone about each eye-hole roughly broken. In this room there is a well-worn box made of wood, with four holes on the same line, about half a foot above the bottom. The culprit lay in the box, his feet and hands thrust through the holes. The distance between the two holes furthest apart is three feet. The woman called this box something "Spanish," and said she supposed that the things so called came from (*i. e.*, were first used by) the Inquisition. My guide regretted that her collection was not so complete as she could wish—many things had been carried away for safety when the French took the city, and some had not been restored—and she referred me to an ancient book lying on the rack, which appeared to be an illustrated catalogue of torture tools. The cuts represented the mode of securing the victims and operating the implements, while the text contained serviceable explanations and advice. One of the illustrations represented the figure of an ox being roasted whole; a pretty device. The form of the ox was to be made of iron, not too thick, and the head of a man protruding through a hole in the animal's back, the expression of the countenance indicating clearly enough where the body was, explained the whole thing. All these instruments are in first-rate order, and the larger ones are in the positions and condition in which they were last used. In these days, when the catechisms and primers of history are being torn to pieces, and we are taught even that Columbus did not invent the egg trick, it is, perhaps, as well not to see such things, for having seen them, no amount of historical reconstruction can make us believe they were not used.

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THE ROUND GAME OF SPECULATION.

From the Saturday Review.

The moral of all investment would seem to be the uncertainty of earthly things and the vanity of human hopes. At its best and safest, it is a game in which there is more of chance than people are apt to fancy. If we ask illustrations of this, we have only to look around or before us. Around us we see so many cases of misfortune and mismanagement that one ceases to wonder at the trembling sensibility of capital. Looking forward, even political optimists may find in the possibilities of the future fresh justification of its uneasiness. We have no wish to take an over-gloomy view of things, nor do we pretend that they are much worse now than they have been before and will be again. But a word of caution is as much in season at present as it is ever likely to be. The loss of the few is often the gain of the many, and doubtless it is fortunate for the world that investors should not be more sensitive than they are to the hazards on which they stake their much-prized money. We are told that, if we only knew the fragility of the framework on which our bodies hang, we should never dare to set them in motion; and assuredly, if men exercised in the disposal of their fortunes a prudence proportionate to that which often actuates them in the merest trifles, half the capital of the world would permanently stagnate. Capitalists would literally invest their economies in the land, and the precious metals would disappear from circulation in the good old Oriental fashion. We habitually see the man who has qualms about playing whist at sixpenny points, cut into the round game of speculation with his thousands with far fewer searchings of heart, pinning his hasty faith to caprice, tradition, or the off-handed counsels of some confident friend. Most of us accept in theory the maxim that high interest means bad security, and from that we fallaciously argue to the converse of the proposition—that the lower the interest the more perfect the security! Doubtless there is much truth in this, and the rule is a good one as far as it goes; but, in the first place, it is habitually pushed too far; in the second, its advocates ignore the numerous exceptions that prove it. Most men divide investments, for all practical purposes, into two broad classes—those returning great dividends, and implying for the most part the chance of a corresponding rise or fall, hinging on the contingencies on which speculation turns; and those others where the interest is moderate, and the integrity of the principal is supposed to all intents and purposes to be guaranteed. If they make up their minds to be content with modest returns, if they only satisfy themselves that the returns really are modest, it is enough for them. They set themselves to enjoy their pittance with that untroubled tranquillity which is superior to argument, and more precious than all riches.

Few people perhaps will be found to profess in so many words their faith in absolute securities and never-fluctuating principals, but the great bulk of cautious investors talk and act as if the securities of their individual choice were unimpeachable. Often with the most prudent intentions they deceive themselves in happy innocence and perfect good faith. Frequently they are the hapless victims of circumstances which no human sagacity could have foreseen or controlled. Constantly they count only first causes and study direct effects, forgetting that the roots of all manner of investments intertwine; that incidents the most remote may be dragging at the fibres, and influences the most unsuspected blighting the growth. Many people, on the strength of a prosperity of some twenty years, had ceased to remember that the French Emperor was mortal, and that his empire might one day cease to be. Doubtless there was much disagreeable expression of surprise the other day at the promiscuous droop in most English securities. Investors whose hard necessities constrained them to realize were horrified to find themselves so heavily mulcted. Why sinister rumors as to a Frenchman's health, or spasms on the paltry Bourse of Vienna, should influence so seriously their holdings in British banks and railways, they were at a loss to conceive. Even to men who look further, and can vagnely trace the relations of cause and effect, there was something of startling surprise when it was brought home to them how much may hang on the life of a single man—that man being the incarnation of personal government in a highly advanced civilization. Had Napoleon lived for nothing else, there is enough to gratify the most inordinate vanity in the idea that the bulletins of the Bourses of the world follow those issued from his sick-room; that each sleepless night, each hour of pain he suffers, falls in turn to the lot of thousands of unlucky victims bound to a profound sympathy with him by the fact that their fortunes are pinned to his. The wild sales and unreasoning depreciation following on events like the Emperor's illness come of the panic which is very far from prudence. Adding the chances of the alarm being as premature as it proved to be, and of things going smoothly in the case of his death, to the certainty that possible wars and troubles had already been liberally discounted, it was clear that the panic-stricken were flinging their property away. But what advantage does that conviction bring to you if you are forced into the market with them? You may keep your head while all around are giddy, and may count the odds with unfaltering presence of mind. But you are a unit of a body, and are helpless accordingly. Your investment once made, you have ceased to be a free agent, and have cast your property on the troubled waters of human prejudice and passion. It is true, you may fish it to shore at any moment, if you will, but only to find it pitifully shrunken Scarcely any of us who have anything at stake escaped the wash of the great panic wave that surged up the other day from the Place Vivienne. Some were nearer its vortex than others, and not a few must have been sucked down. There are investments and investments. There are many in which there is an obvious element of uncertainty, but so controlled and neutralized by the promise of seemingly unavoidable prosperity that even a prudent man may naturally think himself justified in ignoring the risk. Take, for example, the American railways, and in particular a great Trunk Line like the Erie. A casual inquirer might well assume that a company in occupation of a great line of traffic between the corn-growing capital of the Atlantic States and that boundless West where cities shoot up like mushrooms, could hardly fail of seeing present prosperity eclipsed in a splendid future. Even with the experience of English railway administration before his eyes, he would count on the immense margin left for waste and errors of judgment. In a country which boasts and annually *fetes* the most perfect Constitution in the world, he would never dream of doubting of the protection of the law. Yet, judging after the fact, what do we think now of the men who sunk their money in Erics before Drew and Vanderbilt, and its latest hero, Mr. Fisk, Jr., made it historic. Unless he avowedly gambled in it as at *rouge et noir*, a man would be ashamed to confess that he had committed himself to Erie stock. An excellent line is become a byword. What confidence can one feel now in American investments of any description? Were the story of the Erie not confirmed by unimpeachable authority and accepted by general consent, it would have been treated as a monstrous *canard*, too heavily weighted ever to have taken flight across the Atlantic. Nothing could have been more unlikely. How, then, can we be sure that the story may not repeat itself any day in quarters the most unsuspected? We know now that there is a civilized country where the arm of the law is too short to stop the trains of rival companies being purposely run into each other, or to prevent the traffic of whole districts being brought summarily to a standstill. Fancy the report of an English railway making incidental mention of the wanton crumpling up of a couple of its engines, and the shivering of a few of its carriages, under head of deterioration of rolling stock. Or fancy its directors stating, while rendering an account of their stewardship, that personal reasons had compelled them to suspend the traffic for some days between Liverpool and Manchester, putting in evidence, in answer to objectors, formal decrees of indemnity supplied by the eminent judge they had retained on their staff. For in America standing judges are, it seems, as easily procurable as standing counsel are with us. To say nothing of the time-honored institution of repudiation, which shows its permanent vitality on the eve of each Presidential election, the story of the Erie is of itself sufficient to erase American securities from the list of the intending investor, and to place the investments of the Anglo-Saxon North very much on a par with those of the Hispano-Indian South.

The Americans, however, may retort and tell us to look at home; and, to own the truth, we cannot with decency be so hard on them as we should like to be. We do not go back to the scandals of 1866. There is the Albert Assurance Company. If ever a cautious man may embark with a clear conscience in joint-stock enterprise, it is, one would think, in the enterprise that takes the form of insurance. If ever a man intends to make a safe bargain, it is surely when he commits himself to moderate annual payments that he may secure a provision for his family on his death. Both of these classes, and most certainly the latter, in connecting themselves with the Albert, may be assumed to have done so with as little thought of gambling as if they had been buying land or consols. The principles of insurance are based upon figures, not fancies; the solidity of the superstructure may be made a simple matter of calculation, and the successful crowning of the edifice ought to be a foregone conclusion. Now that the Albert has closed its doors, we are told that Cassandras had been crying in the City, and whispering their parable against it, although few were found to regard them. Indeed, how should those who were not in the secret of the amalgamations and commissions, and of the exceedingly liberal scale on which officials regulated their own remuneration, have set down the prophets of evil as anything but calumniators? Until the other day, at any rate, when insurers on the banks of the Hoogley seem to have read the signs of the coming cyclone, we may imagine the shareholders and policy-holders alike looking to the future in tranquil placidity. Here there was a body of investors who congratulated themselves with every show of reason on the prudence that had limited their aspirations to modest certainties, setting their faces against any possible risks. All at once, to vary our metaphor, came the explosion that shattered all that is so significantly expressed in the technical word "assurance." We should like to know how many assured and assurers are at this moment quietly sitting on similar mines. Never is it more true that ignorance is bliss than when an old invalided man has gone on paying premiums for a long life to a rotten insurance office; and doubtless many such a one descends to the grave in comfortable ignorance of how narrowly his heirs will have to snatch from the fire the provision he had bought for them with so much privation. Then there is a fatal instinct of conservatism in investors. People embark in schemes which are for the moment intrinsically good, calculating that time and action must stand still with all the world but themselves and their concerns. For example, electricity is likely to become the vital principle of trade, and telegraphs, in their immense development, the arteries of commerce. The first Atlantic cable paid largely. In the battle of life, cost what messages might, no man could afford to abandon the wires to his rivals, and the desire for rapid communication grew with the facilities for gratifying it. At first, people in the exercise of a sound discretion and a very rational forethought rushed upon the shares, forcing them up so high that promoters saw their profit in floating, or rather sinking, competing lines. The soundness of their estimate was fully borne out by the results. The Atlantic proved wide enough for a couple of cables, and although the new sea serpents naturally began by darting their fangs at each other, when once satisfied that murder meant suicide they settled down side by side in comparative peace. Shareholders have not done badly hitherto, but perhaps it is nearly time that they reconsidered their position from the most recent point of view. It is more than possible that, in marine telegraphy as in other things, reckless competition may outrun legitimate expansion of business. We might go on indefinitely multiplying instances from all classes of investments. But to end with all that we hold most stable, with our funds and our very soil, investors would do well to bear in mind that even these are of the earth, and that the earth is always in revolution. What of the possible influence of coming legislation on the value of Irish properties? What of the results of modification of the game laws on the worth of Highland estates? What of Indian securities and public works in the event of Russian aggression being accepted as a probability by our Indian subjects? What of colonial and even imperial funds, in the contingency of the movement of colonial independence breaking up the faggot of sticks, or of exhausted coal fields, autocratic trade unions, costly labor and production? Men must invest, but there can be no harm in reminding them that investing is a game where, with no exceptions whatever, there are always odds, longer or shorter.

Sawdust pills would effectually cure many of the diseases with which mankind are afflicted, if every individual would make his own sawdust.

At a public house the landlord has painted up outside his door:—"Good beer sold here; but don't take my word for it."

A young lady keeps a list of her male acquaintances in a pocket-diary, and calls it her *him* book.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:20 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:50 and 8:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 9:44 and 7:30 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 3:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:45 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

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1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

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At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:20 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:40 A. M., 4:05 and 6:35 P. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN P. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket-Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 9:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
eptember 16, 1869. 9 29

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 2:20 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:10 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	3:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	6:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALL. TYLER, FRED General Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BONDED GOODS REmaining in store over three years.

Will be sold, at Godley's Bonded Warehouse, GRANITE Street, on FRIDAY, October 8, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

Per barque "Frei," Gullas master, from Rotterdam June 11, 1866—1 cask Gin, mark Palm Tree—C. Imported by George C. Carson & Co.

Per Outside Line, from New Bedford June 19, 1866—2 casks and three ¼ casks Wine, mark W. D. Imported by William Derbyshire.

Per railroad line, from New York July 23, 1866—19 baskets Wine, mark S. S. N. Imported by S. S. Norcross.

Per steamer "Propontis," Higginson master, from Liverpool August 6, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKS CASE.

An Effort to Habeas Corpus McLaughlin, the Hack-driver—He Declines the Proffered Favor, and Refuses to be Interviewed by Counsel.

In the case of the attempted assassination of United States Detective Brooks, it appears that the relatives and friends of Neil McLaughlin, the hack-driver, who is in custody, retained John Cochran, Esq., as counsel for his defense, and when that gentleman called at the Sixth district Station-house, where the prisoner was confined, Lieutenant Killacky, the officer in charge, refused to allow him to communicate with the prisoner, because the latter had expressed no desire to see counsel. A writ of habeas corpus was then taken out for the production of the prisoner in Court, in order to obtain a judicial order for the allowance of an interview with the prisoner by the attorney. The writ was returnable this morning before Judge Ludlow, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and in proper time the officer was in attendance, with the prisoner.

Before going into a hearing Mr. Hagert moved to quash the writ on the ground that the petition upon which it issued was not signed by the relator. The petition was read and found to bear this objection upon its face, being directed to Judge Ludlow. It read as follows:—

The petition of Neil McLaughlin respectfully showeth that he is now restrained of his liberty unjustly, as he apprehends, by Martin Killacky, Lieutenant of Police, Sixth district, in Philadelphia. And your petitioner further avers that he is unable to communicate with his relatives or friends, and that his counsel was denied interview with him. Wherefore your petitioner prays your Honor to grant a writ of habeas corpus, directed to the said Killacky, commanding him to bring before your Honor his, the petitioner's body, to do and abide such order as your Honor may direct, and he will ever pray, etc.

(No signature.)

Philadelphia County, ss:

The above-named William Madden, next friend, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the facts contained in the above petition are just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM MADDEN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, A. D. 1869.

J. P. DELANEY, Alderman.

Mr. Hagert also read the following affidavit of the prisoner, to the effect that he had never applied for the writ:—

Neil McLaughlin being duly sworn, saith that the writ of habeas corpus in this case has not been applied for by him, or by any one authorized by him to make such application in his behalf, and that he has not instructed any counsel to appear for him in the matter of this application or hearing.

his
NEIL X McLAUGHLIN.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 1869.

J. P. GALTON, Pro Clerk.

Mr. Cochran explained, in answer to this, that the relatives and friends of this young man had called upon him to appear for his defense, and as they could not communicate with him, he, of course, could not have signed the petition, or known of its having been signed, or have given any instructions at all to counsel; and under these circumstances he thought the subscription of the prisoner's next friend was sufficient.

Judge Ludlow said he would hold the motion to quash under consideration.

Mr. Cochran wished to know what he was to do in the meantime. If he was to appear as the prisoner's counsel, he thought he should certainly be allowed to consult with him; if he was not granted this privilege, he would withdraw from the case.

Judge Ludlow—But the prisoner says you are not his attorney.

Mr. Cochrane—"But I am. During his confinement in the station-house I was retained by his relatives."

Judge Ludlow—"But here is his own oath to the fact that he has instructed no counsel to act for him. If he does not choose to have counsel for his defense, that is his business, not his relatives'. But I now instruct the prisoner that it is his right, under the Constitution and laws of the State, to select any counsel he sees fit; and also to inform the officers that any person whom the prisoner does so choose shall be allowed to have free in ercourse with him."

Mr. Cochran—"But in the meantime we think the prisoner is unjustly detained, having been in prison four days and no criminal charge yet preferred against him."

Judge Ludlow—"But there has been a charge made against him; he had a hearing before the Mayor this morning at nine o'clock, and is committed for a further hearing."

Mr. Cochran—"This hearing was after the lodgment of the writ, which was taken yesterday."

Judge Ludlow—"That makes no difference; I have done all I can do at present. I will consider the motion to quash, and will defer the return of the writ until to-morrow at 10 o'clock."

The Assassins in New York—Efforts to Free them—Prospects of their Detention.

As has been previously stated, a habeas corpus was sued out before Judge McCunn, of New York, a judge of shaky fame, who has the reputation of doing any kind of illegal legal business for lucre, to secure the release from custody of James Dougherty and Hugh Marra, charged with shooting Revenue Officer Brooks. This same judge issued writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, returna de yesterday.

On the hearing it was contended on behalf of the prisoners that there was not sufficient evidence to detain or remand them to the custody of the Pennsylvania authorities. In opposition it was contended by the District Attorney that the evidence was sufficient to establish their guilt, and at his request an adjournment of the case was had until 10 o'clock today.

Fears are entertained in this city that the application before McCunn may prove successful, but even if it does, we are at liberty to state that other and outside measures have been taken to secure their immediate rearrest, which can hardly be thwarted. The public is yet to learn of the difficulties impeding the officers of justice in working up the case, getting on the trail of the assassins, and enveloping them in the meshes of the law by proper affidavits and writs.

Even the elements seemed to conspire to aid the escape of the dastards. The late flood, by preventing the running of railway trains, and delaying the sailing of boats, has obstructed the officers in their passage from point to point to such a degree as to render it probable that they may not be on hand at the proper time before the New York authorities with the needful papers. But the villains cannot altogether escape. Of this fact the public may be assured.

BLACK AND WHITE.—A few weeks since William O. George, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Va., died there, leaving an estate valued at about $250,000. As soon as his death was made known, preparations were made by some colored people in this city to secure possession of his estate. Their claim is based upon an alleged marriage between Mr. George, who was a white man and an "F. F. V." of the old school, and a colored woman named Caroline Jackson. The marriage took place in this city on the 21st of April last, and a certificate to this effect has just been forwarded to Richmond, to be used as evidence in the suit now pending in the Hustings Court at that place. It appears that Caroline was formerly a slave of Mr. George, and that he esteemed her so highly that the twain became the parents of a numerous family. Before the abolition of the peculiar institution, Mr. George manumitted his favorite servant, and sent her to this city, where she has since resided. Last April, as already stated, a formal marriage ceremony was gone through with her, for the purpose of legitimating the children, and they and the widow are now attempting to establish their right to his estate, with what prospects of success time alone will show. This case of practical miscegenation cannot, unfortunately for the Democratic party, be credited to the teachings of the wicked radicals of these latter days, but is directly chargeable to an old and time-honored Democratic custom prevailing in the Southern States before the war. We need not, therefore, expect to find it taken up and commented upon in savage terms by the Democratic press.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The election districts in this city number 240.

—An unknown white man was found in an insensible condition yesterday, at Seventh and Shippen streets, and died soon after he was taken to one of the police stations. It has since been ascertained that his name was John Burns; his age 55 years.

—Mr. William Keenan had his leg broken last evening by his horse running away with him at Twenty-second and Filbert streets.

—The fire last evening on Quince street was not very destructive, but created a bright light in the heavens.

—A lad of fifteen years, named John Fess, was jammed between cars yesterday, and injured to his death.

—The Norristown and Reading Railroads, impeded by the late flood, are again running regularly.

—A certain lawyer of this city has been charged with larceny as bailee.

—The "mill" at Washington Hall came off last evening as announced.

—Warrants for the pay of election canvassers were issued yesterday.

—The young men of All Saints' P. E. Church hold a public meeting this evening.

—The funeral of the late General Bassett took place yesterday.

FIRES.—Last night, at a quarter after 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the dry goods store of Wain, Leaming & Co., No. 20 Strawberry street. Damage trifling.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, a smokehouse in the rear of No. 1950 N. Front street took fire and was entirely destroyed. The property belonged to Henry Geissler. Loss, $250. No insurance.

RESCUED.—About midnight William Anderson, a resident of Pemberton, N. J., fell into the Delaware river at Chesnut street wharf, but was rescued from drowning by Officer McLaughlin.

PHILADA. BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Third Day's Session.

This morning's session of the Philadelphia Baptist Association was held in the Memorial Church, Master street below Broad, at 8½ o'clock. The first hour was devoted to religious services, under the charge of Rev. William Smith and at 9½ o'clock the Association proceeded to business, Rev. J. H. Peters, Moderator.

Letters were presented from several of the churches, as follows:—

Second Baptist Church, Philadelphia—Members, 580; baptisms, 80; Sunday-school, 1; officers, 6; teachers, 48; scholars, 643.

Third Baptist Church—Members, 642; baptisms, 40; Sunday-school, 1; officers, 5; teachers, 38; scholars, 325; contributions, $393·90.

At 10 o'clock, the Circular Letter was read to the Association by Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, upon the subject of "Christian Activity. Individual and Imperative," and was ordered to be printed in the minutes. The address adverted especially to the vast and momentous work to be done by Christian men; the brevity of human life; the urgent tone of the Gospel of Jesus—all of which conspire to exact universal and individual enterprise and activity.

The annual report of the Philadelphia Baptist Association stated the balance in the treasury for general expenses to be $75·61, and the building fund amounts to $553·55. The Honeywell School Fund is constantly increasing, and now amounts to $4148·64, nearly all of which is invested. A property costing $4050 had been deeded in trust, to be known as the "Fleishman Memorial," and to be ultimately devoted to the aid of needy ministers.

On motion, the report was adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Corresponding Bodies reported they had received communications from various institutions expressing an increasing interest in their designs. Upon the following resolution, passed by the Central Union Association, the Committee expressed no opinion:—

"*Whereas*, Some surprise was expressed at the appointment of a sister delegate to this body.

"*Resolved*, That we regard such appointment as proper, and will welcome our sisters—"last at the cross and first at the sepulchre"—to seats in our body."

On motion, the action of the Central Union Association was stricken out of the report by a unanimous vote, and the remainder adopted.

The Committee on the Place of Meeting reported in favor of the Second Church, Budd street, for 1870, no church having extended an invitation, and their action was ratified.

The tabulated statistics of the association made for the present year show 72 churches connected therewith, with a membership of 19,457. There are 97 Sunday Schools, with 896 officers, 1438 teachers, 16,698 scholars, and 18,284 volumes in libraries. 376 baptisms were made during the past year.

Rev. J. W. Todd, of London, by invitation, delivered a discourse upon the text, Psalms 147:4-6.

POLITICAL.

—What is called the German Democratic Association meets to-night at No. 506 Vine street. What for is not stated.

—A meeting of the citizens of the Ninth ward, favorable to the Republican party of the country, will be held at National Hall to-morrow evening.

—A mass meeting of the Republicans of Norristown was held last evening. The Republican Invincibles were on the ground while the speakers were delivering their addresses.

—G. Atwood Grace, Republican candidate for Common Council in the Thirteenth ward, having declined to run, the convention was reconvened last night, and Mr. R. J. C. Walker received the nomination. Mr. Walker is a lawyer by profession, and is well-known in the ward in which he resides.

—The printers are hard at work in getting ready for posting the revised lists of registered voters. The law requires it to be out five days before the election. It is impossible as yet to give the correct statistics either by wards or precincts, but we have incidentally learned that in the Second ward (a Democratic repeating stronghold) no less than 938 names were stricken from the regular and extra assessments, by the mutual consent of the canvassers. Many of the fellows personating these names had given vacant lots as their residences.

—A decidedly large and enthusiastic meeting of the German Republicans was held last evening at Third street and Columbia avenue. In one of the resolutions is the following:—"We know that Mr. J. M. Reichard, the Democratic candidate for Coroner, has long ago departed from the principles of liberty and equality for which he fought in Germany in 1848 and 1849, that he has joined in this country the party which defended the most infamous institution of the time and declared slavery a blessing, and that he, during the war, presided over a Democratic meeting which strongly recommended submission to the demands of Rebels, and advocated compromises with traitors. By doing this, Mr. Reichard has forfeited all claims to our support, and must lose the votes of all men of fixed liberal principles."

POLICE OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.—On Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, Policeman Thomas Grace, of the Third district, sprang his rattle and collected a crowd at Second and Pine streets. A citizen named Joseph N. Hackney, of No. 427 South Second street, approached, and asked Grace the cause of the commotion. Grace replied:—"I don't know; you can take me if you want to, but I am doing my duty." At this juncture Officer Gorman, of the same district, came up, and ordered the crowd to disperse. William D. Etter, of No. 133 Congress street, not leaving as quickly as requested, he was arrested, abused, and then locked up in the station-house.

This morning the two officers were taken before Alderman Beitler. Messrs. William Jones, of No. 415 South Second street, and Wm. Hirst, of No. 310 South Second street, testified that at the time of the occurrence Officer Grace was either intoxicated or very much excited. Grace was held in $500 bail for breach of the peace and disorderly conduct; Gorman in a like sum for assault and battery on Mr. Etter.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES visit West Chester to-morrow (Friday) evening. Complete arrangements have been made to accommodate all who desire to participate. This being the last turn-out of the Club for the campaign, and the West Chester trip always popular with the members, no doubt a very agreeable time may be anticipated.

ACCIDENT.—Last evening William H. Dunberry, a gentleman sixty years of age, fell on the sidewalk at Seventh and Chesnut streets, and severely hurt his hip. He was taken to his home, No. 809 S. Front street, by Policeman Hunter.

THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—The officers of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad announce that the trains will commence running regularly at 4 P. M. to-day, the road having been repaired.

SPAIN.

The "Thunderer" on the Trouble with America.

From the London Times, Sept. 25.

He must be a clever man who can tell what are, at the present moment, the intentions of the United States Government with respect to Cuba. There is a party in the Union, as we all know, which favors non-intervention in the affairs of that island; there is another which approves the course taken by General Sickles with respect to the Cuban question; and there, finally, is a government, or, at least, a man at its head, named General Grant, who vibrates between these two conflicting tendencies as a pendulum, and who may either resolve upon recalling his diplomatic agent or instruct him to demand an answer to the note about Cuba. There cannot, in the meantime, be two opinions as to the blundering of that gallant General whom the Cabinet at Washington have chosen to do duty for them as a diplomatist in Madrid. He has evidently at the outset assumed a tone which the Spaniards could not brook, and he has been "frightened"—no other word could thoroughly convey our meaning—at the result of his demands; he has been too sure that the Spanish Cabinet declines to consider any American proposition, and also that they could, in any event, rely on the support of Austria and France. There is no doubt that the prospect of the sale or loss of Cuba had given rise to a very general and violent commotion in Madrid, and that Serrano's Government must, in any transaction leading to that result, be extremely careful not to wound the national susceptibilities. There is no question as to the readiness of the Spanish people to fight against all odds or to undergo all hardships whenever they conceive that their honor is at stake.

* * * As for the solution of the Cuban question, justice will help Spain much better than force. Before they waste men and money from a mere point of honor, the Spaniards should consider whether they really have a valid cause in the Antilles. However anxious Europe might be to recognize the validity of their rights, she would still have to inquire into the use that is made of those rights. Europe has shrunk in America from what she deemed a just and generous cause. It is not impossible that Austria and France might feel tempted to recover in Cuba that prestige which they lost in Mexico. But they must have it in their power to refute American assertions that the war in Cuba is carried on "in a manner contrary to all the principles of humanity." They must incur no risk of complicity with deeds of bloodshed and violence which modern civilization disavows; they must not seem bent on bearing out Spain in pretensions which should clash with the equal rights and with the reasonable demands of her colonies. *Amicus usque ad aras* ought to be a rule in public as well as in private transactions. Principles of righteousness ought to prevail over mere considerations of political interest or expediency. The Spaniards may certainly have a right to treat their colonists as they please; but the world's sympathies will be with them in proportion as their treatment of those colonies is proved to be just and merciful.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK.

Marra and Dougherty, the Would-be Assassins of Brooks—They are Remanded into Custody by Judge McCunn—The Recent Panic—Some of its Results.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Brooks Assassins—They are Remanded into Custody by Judge McCunn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—James Dougherty and Hugh Marra, charged with an attempt to assassinate Revenue Officer Brooks, in Philadelphia, were, at 12 M. to-day, brought before Judge McCunn on a habeas corpus. The District Attorney stated that a requisition from Governor Geary had been served on Governor Hoffman, who had issued his warrant for the arrest of the prisoners. The warrant was produced, when Judge McCunn discharged the writ, and remanded the prisoners into custody, and they will be taken to Philadelphia to-night.

The Clearing House Project.

The Gold Board met at 10 o'clock and adjourned till noon, to act upon the report of the committee on the establishment of a new Clearing House.

Some Results of the Recent Panic.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Gold Board met at 12, and decided to defer the consideration of the question of establishing a new Clearing House for one week. The Gold Exchange Bank sent word that their business would be straightened up in a few days, and that they would be able to resume, with capital intact, in about five days. It was resolved that all members of the board having outstanding contracts which they refused to fulfil be requested to refrain from dealing in the Gold Room. The regular Stock Exchange has resolved to contest all injunctions, as has the Gold Board. Counsel for the former is said to be William M. Evarts, and for the latter Clarence E. Seward. Gold, 132.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Stocks weak. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 131⅞. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 119⅜; do. 1864, do., 119; do. 1865, do., 119; do. do., new, 117⅜; do. 1867, 117⅝; do. 1868, do., 117⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛. Virginia 6s, new, 52½; Missouri 6s, 85⅝; Canton Company, 51; Cumberland preferred, 27; New York Central, 172; Erie, 32½; Reading, 95⅞; Hudson River, 156½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 83⅝; Illinois Central, 131; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 184½; Western Union Telegraph, 35½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Cotton quiet; 600 bales sold at 27¾c. Flour firmer and active; sales of 11,000 barrels State at $5·65@6·50; Western at $5·60@6·65. Wheat firmer and 1c. higher; sales of 47,000 bushels winter red at $1·44@1·46, white Michigan at $1·55, and white Genesee at $1·69. Corn firmer; sales of 39,000 bushels mixed Western at 98c.@$1·05. Oats firmer and 1c. higher; sales of 34,000 bushels at 62@65c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $30·75@31. Lard dull at 17¾@18c. Whisky quiet at $1·18@1·20.

FROM THE STATE.

Murder in Phillipsburg—A Negro Shoots a Man in Self-Defense, and Just Escapes a Lynching.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON, Oct. 7.—Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday night a number of colored men were on their way home in Phillipsburg, opposite this city, from a meeting here, when they were attacked by a party of roughs. All the assailed parties but one, James Sprenell, ran, leaving him to bear the brunt of the entire attack. He was assaulted by William Nightingale, and during the melee he drew a revolver and discharged it twice at that person, one slug passing through his head and another into his breast, killing him instantly. Sprenell was immediately arrested and locked up. It was with extreme difficulty that the excited crowd without the jail could be prevented from breaking into it and dragging out the negro to the nearest tree to be lynched. When the excitement died out he was taken to a place of greater security to await trial.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Affairs.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Commodore A. W. Pennock has been ordered to duty as a member of the Examining Board in this city.

Lieut. Edwin H. Miller has been ordered to the receiving ship New Hampshire.

Surgeon Theodore Wolverton has been ordered to duty at the Naval Labroatory at New York.

First Assistant Engineer N. P. Towne is ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commander Roderick S. McCook is detached from the receiving-ship New Hampshire and ordered to the Albany. Lieutenant Commander J. C. Crittenden Watson is detached from the Albany and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Paymaster W. J. Renly is detached from duty at Panama and ordered home to settle accounts. Chief Engineer H. Henderson has been ordered to Boston for special duty.

Appointment.

William E. Hobson has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Kentucky.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Democratic State Convention—Knightly Tournaments.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7—10 A. M.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate a State Comptroller meets to-day. Among the prominent candidates are Thomas N. Martin, Doctor Hayward, Colonel L. Woolford, Colonel Dent, and Judge Thompson Mason. There is much excitement. Woolford's chances seem the best.

Richard Middleton, an old Defender, died yesterday.

The Tournament at the Woodland Wood of Alexander Brown took place yesterday, and was the greatest fete of the season. Hamilton Gittings was the successful Knight. Miss Sally White, of Baltimore, was chosen Queen.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—Cotton nominal at 27½c. Flour dull and weak; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·75@10·00; Western superfine, $5·75@6·00; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@7·50. Wheat firmer, and receipts light; prime red, $1·46; choice, $1·55. Corn dull and but little doing; Western, $1. Oats steady at 58@60c. Rye dull. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon firm; rib sides, 20½c.; clear do., 21c.; shoulders, 17½c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard dull at 19@20c. Whisky dull and weak at $1·20@1·21.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 7.—Passed in for Baltimore barque Pembroke, Jerome, from Windsor, N. S. The schooner D. and A. Babcock, from Philadelphia, with coal for Alexandria, sprung a leak, and sunk on Hampton Bar last night. She lies inside the bar in a safe place.

FROM THE WEST.

Woman's Suffrage Convention.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention held a session last evening in the Mercantile Library Hall. Over two thousand persons were in attendance. The convention was addressed by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, and Mrs. Livermore, of Chicago. Miss Anthony also made a brief speech, which was well received.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, the discussion of which was deferred till to-day.

Colfax and Party—The Union Pacific Railroad—The Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Vice-President Colfax and party arrived at Omaha on Saturday.

The Union Pacific Railroad commenced running a morning express train to Promontory yesterday. Three hundred soldiers passed through Omaha yesterday for points along the Union Pacific Railroad. It is reported that three to five hundred Mormons will soon arrive from Utah, *en route* to Europe, the majority to work up emigration from various countries.

FROM EUROPE.

No News.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The political news to-day is unimportant.

The Bank of France.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 3,800,000 during the past week.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Oct. 7—1·30 P. M.—The Bourse opens firm; Rentes, 71f. 46c.

HAVRE, Oct. 7.—Cotton opened firm and quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Oct. 7—1 P. M.—Consols, 93⅝ for both money and account. American securities quiet. Erie Railroad, 24. Other stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—1 P. M.—Lard, 73s.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Destructive Conflagration in New York—Doings of the Knights Templar—The Storm in New England—Customs Receipts.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire at Rome.

ROME, Oct. 7.—A fire occured here at half-past 2 o'clock this morning, which destroyed a large portion of the Seymour House, and burned to the ground two frame buildings of J. Doyle, west of the Seymour House, on Whitesboro street; also, Stanwix Hall barns. The rear of Sink's Opera House was scorched, but sustained no serious damage. Stanwix Hall block and the opera house were saved through the exertions of the firemen. The loss by the fire is estimated at $80,000. The fire originated in the barn of J. Doyle, and is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Knights Templar.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, escorted by the Sir Knights of Buffalo, marched through the streets this morning in full regalia, attended by a band of music, to Niagara Falls depot, where they took a special train for the falls. After visiting the falls, etc., they will partake of a dinner at the International Hotel, and will return to Buffalo by the afternoon train.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Recent Storm—Telegraphic Lines Down—Damage to Vessels.

BANGOR, Oct. 7.—A letter from the operator at Calais to Mr. Bliss, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph in this city, says:—"We are in a terrible state here, the lines both ways being flat on the ground and covered with trees and buildings. The damages to vessels and buildings are very great. Eastport is reported as nearly demolished. The water in the Penobscot has risen to its highest pitch. Booms are broken and millions of feet of logs have gone by the city. It is hoped most of them will be picked up below, a large gang of men having been sent down."

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore Presbytery—Fatal Accident—The Tournament at Woodlawn.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—In the Baltimore Presbytery, now in session in this city, the question of a reunion of the two branches of the Church is now undergoing an animated discussion.

J. Cathell was run over and killed on the Northern Central Railroad yesterday, two miles from this city.

Generals Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston were at the tournament at Woodlawn, Baltimore county, yesterday. In the afternoon, several thousand ladies were present.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Receipts of Customs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

Customs receipts, September 27th to September 30th, inclusive:—

Boston	$327,068
New York	1,679,340
Philadelphia	94,162
Baltimore	119,842
New Orleans, September 18 to September 25	148,584
San Francisco, Sept. 18 to Sept. 25	117,629
Total	$2,546,616

THE DREADNOUGHT.

Particulars of the Wreck off the Island of Terra del Fuego.

The ship Dreadnought, Captain Mayhew, from Liverpool for San Francisco, with 2000 tons cargo, was lost on the morning of July 4, on Cape Renas, northeast of the island of Terra del Fuego. The loss was occasioned by her having anchored nearer shore than was supposed, and when the breakers were discovered she was becalmed and drifting with the current. The crew, thirty-four in all, including a woman (the stewardess) and a boy of twelve years, had hardly time to get into two small boats which they succeeded in lowering, saving none of their effects but the clothes they had on, and not a mouthful of provisions. For seventeen days they subsisted on the shellfish which they gathered from the rocks at low tide. At night they slept on shore around large fires which they lighted. The Indians treated them well, not offering them the slightest violence. By day they pursued their course southward, towards the Straits of Le Maire, and on the seventeenth day after their shipwreck fell in with the Norwegian barque General Birch, whose captain, A. Amersden, treated them with all possible kindness and attention. The General Birch landed the sufferers at Talcahuano on the 17th of September. Ten of them were left in hospital at that port, and would lose their toes, which were frostbitten.

The Dreadnought was built at Newburyport in 1853, under the personal supervision of Captain Samuel Samuels, who was her first commander, and who, it will be remembered, subsequently commanded the yacht Henrietta in the famous ocean race in 1867. She was then attached to David Ogden's line of New York and Liverpool packets, and became famous for the rapidity of her trips across the Atlantic, on more than one occasion beating the steamers. On one voyage thirty of her crew mutinied, and but for the presence of mind of Captain Samuels most disastrous consequences might have followed. The affair, however, was quelled without resorting to force. The Dreadnought was one of the best clipper ships ever built in the United States. She had won a world-wide reputation for speed and beauty, and it is with deep regret that we chronicle her loss.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10000 Phila & E 7s, c.	83	2 sh Read R	48⅛
$1000 Penna 6s, 1870	99	100 do	b30. 48¾
$2500 City 6s, New	100⅞	300 do	s.c. 48
$1000 Leh Gold 1	95⅞	100 do	c. 48 16
48 sh Leh Nav	s. 54	100 do	b30. 48¾
18 do	54	400 do	s. 48 16
12 do	opg. 54	200 do	b10. 48⅝
2 sh Cam & A R	120¾	1 sh Cata Pf	trf. 40
11 sh Mech Bank	33		

SECOND BOARD.

20 sh Leh V R	54	16 sh Penna R	56⅛
73 do	s. 54	25 do	s. 56⅛
200 sh Read R	s. 48⅝	10 do	56⅛
16 sh N Cent R	s. 48	9 do	56⅞

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 4, 1869.

Benjamin F. Glenn, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—A large number of the Republican citizens of the Fifteenth ward, satisfied that Dr. W. W. BURNELL was one of the proper persons to represent the ward in Select Council, and that he could not possibly be elected, took the liberty, at a public meeting held on the 26th ult., to nominate you as an independent candidate for that position. It was done under the belief that the interests of the Republican party, the interests of the ward, and the widespread dissatisfaction with Dr. Burnell, would induce you to accept the nomination.

The undersigned, who participated in that meeting, would be glad to hear from you, in order that, in case you accept, the proper measures may be adopted to place your name properly before the people of the ward, and thus, we hope and believe, secure your election.

Yours, very respectfully,

James M. Harris,	John R. Senior,
William C. Stroud,	J. Tilgo,
George Burnham,	William S. Bisbing,
B. F. Hart,	Henry Bellfield,
John S. Wesley,	George Milliken,
Isaac C. Price,	Thomas W. Price,
E. C. Cheseborough,	E. McFarland,
A. W. Rand,	George F. Lewis, Jr.,
William F. Geddes,	Edward D. Lewis,
J. V. Lambert,	Samuel Cooke,
Thomas Carson,	E. P. Server,
S. C. Collins,	M. Baird.
Frank C. Potts,	

1700 GREEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1869.

Messrs. James M. Harris and others, of the Fifteenth Ward:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of this date, apprising me of my nomination for the position of Select Council, is received, and I thank you for the compliment and implied confidence.

Although I have always felt a deep interest in the civil and political affairs of the city, as well as of our common government, I have reframed from seeking public position, or accepting office, notwithstanding I have frequently been urged to do so, nor would I be willing at the present time to accept the nomination voluntarily tendered by you, if it were not for the peculiar circumstances of the case—circumstances which seem to demand, for the furtherance of the Republican *principles* by which we are guided, and which I fully and heartily endorse, that I should acquiesce in your request. I therefore accept the nomination tendered, and in the event of my election, I can only promise to fulfil the duties of the position to the best of my ability.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours, truly,
BENJ. F. GLENN.

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. mw3m

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Terrific Gale on the Coast of New Brunswick—A Destructive Tidal Wave—A Batch of Chicago Sensations.

FROM THE NEW DOMINION.

Terrific Gale on the Coast of New Brunswick—Great Destruction Caused.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Oct. 7.—On Monday night this place was visited by a tremendous gale and the highest tide ever known. The marshes were completely covered, and thousands of tons of hay destroyed and several hundred cattle and sheep drowned.

The dykes on the marshes are all gone, and bridges all through the country are swept away. The Eastern Extension Railroad track was torn up for eight or ten miles, and the telegraph line connecting with the cable and Halifax is obliterated. As far as can be ascertained, the tidal wave caused great destruction.

In the bay of Fundy and around St. Johns the tide rose to a great height, carrying away and destroying an immense amount of property. There have been no cars from Shediac to St. Johns since Monday. The steamer New York, which left St. Johns on Monday for Boston, narrowly escaped being wrecked, and reached Eastport in a disabled condition.

In this small parish alone the loss is estimated at $1,000,000. It is remarked here that this is the storm predicted by Lieutenant Saxby, of the Royal Navy, in December last, and the English papers called attention to it last month, giving the necessary timing.

Affairs in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Oct. 7.—Lieutenant-Governor Doyle has left for Ottawa, to confer with the Government on Nova Scotian matters.

Return of the Hayes Expedition.

Dr. Hayes and his assistants in the Arctic Expedition returned yesterday from Newfoundland by steamer.

FROM CHICAGO.

A Railroad Accident—General News.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—A drunken sailor, named Kelly, was killed last evening by a train of the Michigan Southern Railroad, at Twelfth street, while walking on the track with a companion. The latter strangely escaped death, though he was struck and thrown from the track.

A considerable number of the members of the Board of Trade go to Milwaukee next Friday afternoon to play a match game of base ball with representatives of the Milwaukee Board of Trade.

A number of journeymen shoemakers have organized a company called the Crispin Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company of Chicago, with a capital of $25,000, and propose to erect a fine factory.

An insane woman, confined in her home on Indiana avenue, last night dashed through a window in the second story in her night-dress, and jumped to the pavement below. She was caught by a friend and carried into the house, fortunately but little injured.

Over six hundred thousand packages of peaches have been received here from St. Joseph, Mo.

SEWING MACHINES.

TO AN INTELLIGENT PUBLIC.

Sewing by machinery has long ceased to be a chimerical idea. The only point in doubt is, which is the BEST.

THE PARHAM
NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

We do most emphatically and earnestly pronounce to be that
GREAT DESIDERATUM
So long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentialities of
A PERFECT MACHINE
ARE COMBINED.

THE PARHAM
Sewing Machine Company,

Having purchased all the old patents of Mr. CHARLES PARHAM, a well-known inventor of rare abilities, of twenty years' standing; also his several *new* and *very valuable Patents* for certain later improvements, and also, at a considerable expense, obtained a general license to use the many patents owned by the old-established
WHEELER & WILSON CO.,
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
And GROVER & BAKER CO.
By the employment of the oldest and most skilful mechanics and operators, and whose judgment and varied experience have been consulted, only those features of the numerous patents possessing *long-tried merit* are used. By such a grand combination,

THE NEW PARHAM

IS, UNDOUBTEDLY,
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST!
THE BEST AND MOST PERFECTLY FINISHED!
ITS MOVEMENTS AS SPEEDY AND AS LIGHT
AS ANY OTHER MACHINE.

IT USES A STRAGHT NEEDLE,
MAKING A TIGHT LOCK-STITCH
THAT CANNOT BE UNRAVELLED.
PERFECTLY FAIR UPON BOTH SIDES,
IT HAS THE NEW NEEDLE-HOLDER.
NO SPRINGING OR BENDING OF THE
NEEDLE IN CHANGING FROM COARSE
TO FINE, THEREBY AVOIDING ALL DROPPED
OR MISSED STITCHES.
IT USES THE CELEBRATED SHUTTLE-CARRIER.
NO RACE OR GROOVE EMPLOYED.
NO SOILING OR OILING OF THE THREAD.
NO FRICTION OR WEARING OF THE SHUTTLE.

The largest piece of work will pass under it.
It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric
Without the use of paper underneath.
It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth, or
Linen Duck with Linen Thread,
Marseilles, Pique, and English Lastings,
Pass over Seams, or Turn Corners Perfectly.

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT, TUCK AND GATHER.

All machines finished in the highest degree of the art.

All Cabinet Furniture of the most beautiful and chaste designs.

THE PARHAM
New Family Sewing Machine

Is fully warranted in every particular. Full instructions furnished by obliging and experienced lady operators at the residence of a purchaser.

The Company will furnish the instrument upon suitable and easy terms.

Principal Office and Salesrooms,
No. 704 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
10 6 6t

OUR NATIONAL DISEASE.

What is it, and what will cure it? It is a fact that will not be controverted that Dyspepsia *is a national disease*, to be found from the Presidential mansion to the humble cottage along the marshes of the Atlantic. *Symptoms*—There are scarcely two cases of Dyspepsia alike. The symptoms vary. In one case they may be cold hands and feet, oppressive sore